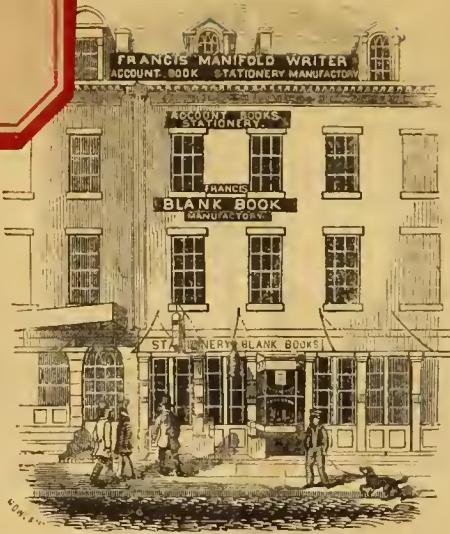


THE WORK OF JESUS

SILVER BOOKS
Gold Pens,
Hotel Registers,
Notes,
DRAFTS,
Receipts.



WRITING PAPER
Copying Presses,
Writing Desks,
TIME BOOKS,
Note Paper,
Chessmen,
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FRANCIS & LOUTREL, **77 MAIDEN LANE,**

Between
William and Gold streets. }

New-York.

Sell all articles in their line at low prices, in quantities to suit buyers. *Books made to pattern. PRINTING EXECUTED AT LOW RATES. Improved Manifold Letter Writers*, by which letters and copies are written and copied at the same time. CROTON INK. Diaries and Daily Journals. Every variety of *Account Books, Paper, Fancy and Staple Stationery, &c.*

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STATIONERS, PRINTERS AND BOOK BINDERS,
77 MAIDEN LANE, NEW-YORK.

READY MADE CLOTHING,

27 CORTLANDT-STREET.,

*Between the Western and
Merchant's Hotels.*

NEW-YORK.

The Subscriber offers for sale a very superior stock of **Ready-made Clothing** and **Furnishing Goods**, equal, if not superior, to any house in the trade. **Citizens and Strangers** are respectfully solicited to call and examine his assortment of

COATS.

Black Cloth, Dress and Frock Coats. Black and Colored Sacks, Sack Frocks, Cashmerette and Alpaca Coats, Fine Linen, Sier Sucker, and Pongee Coats. Business Coats of every description.

PANTS.

Black and Colored Cassimeres, Fancy and White Drilling, and India Nankeen Pants.

VESTS.

Bombazine, Black, and Colored Silk and Satin, White and Fancy Marseilles Vests.

ALSO,

Linen and Muslin Shirts, Merino and Silk Under Shirts and Drawers,
GLOVES, HALF HOSE,

Linen, Cambric, and Silk Handkerchiefs, &c.

CLOTHING made to order in the best style, and sent to any part of the United States.

Returning CALIFORNIANS fitted out at short notice, ready-made or to order, and the goods warranted to give satisfaction.

ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS

Made to order in the best style, and according to the late REGULATIONS,

HENRY L. FOSTER,

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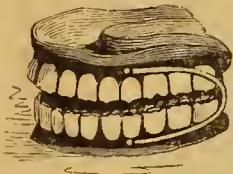
NEW-YORK.

DR. BERHARD,
DENTAL SURGEON,
167 BOWERY,

Between Broome and Delancey Streets,

NEW-YORK,

Still attends to the practice of his profession as heretofore.



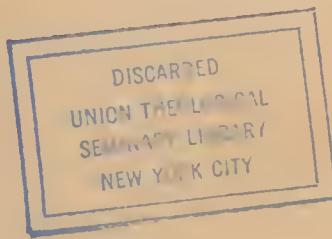
The object of inserting Artificial Teeth is to supply the deficiency occasioned by the loss of natural teeth, both in regard to utility, comfort in wearing, and natural appearance; in all these points Dr. B.'s manner is pre-eminent. His mechanical tact and ingenuity have enabled him to surmount many obstacles which have long, with the profession generally, impeded the path to success in every operation. He makes use of the best materials in all his operations, and in cases where the gum has fallen away by absorption, (which is always the case, more or less, when teeth have been extracted,) which causes a contraction of the lips and cheeks, the disfigurement of which cannot be fully obviated without adopting the ARTIFICIAL GUMS, which will supply the deficiency, and give the mouth its usual rotundity; besides, their beauty and natural appearance render detection impossible.

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GEORGE KEARSING,
DENTAL DEPOT,
GOLD AND STANIEL FOIL,
GOLD PLATE, SOLDER, &c. &c.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF TEETH.

GEORGE KEARSING,
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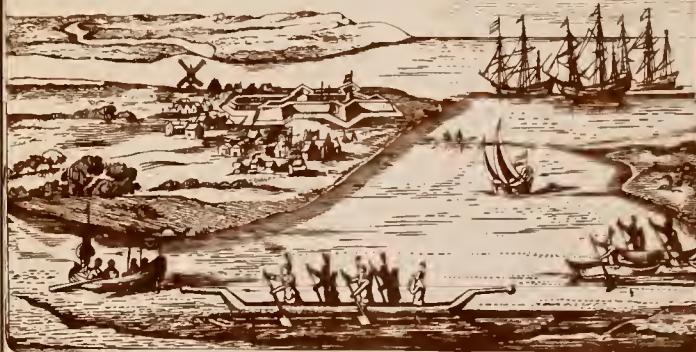
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SEYMOUR DURST

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FORT NEW AMSTERDAM



(NEW YORK), 1651

When you leave, please leave this book
Because it has been said
"Ever'thing comes t' him who waits
Except a loaned book."

THE
CITIZEN AND STRANGERS'
Pictorial and Business
DIRECTORY,

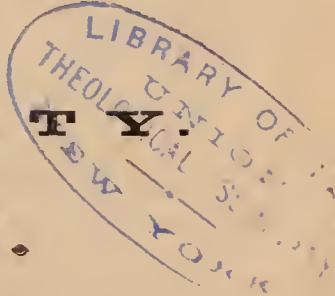
FOR THE

City of New-York,

AND ITS

VICINITY.

1853.



SOLYMAN BROWN, EDITOR.

NEW-YORK:
CHARLES SPALDING & Co., PUBLISHERS,
307 & 333 BROADWAY.

CLASSICS
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Entered, according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1853, by
S. BROWN AND C SPALDING,

In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern
District of New-York.

P R E F A C E , T O T H E F I R S T E D I T I O N .

The EXHIBITION of the INNISTRY OF NATIONS at the WORLD'S FAIR of 1853, is the occasion of this volume, which contains the *first PICTORIAL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY* ever published in New-York. It is the fixed intention of the publishers that it shall not be the *last*, inasmuch as they propose to themselves the task, laborious as it is, of making this work an *Annual*. With the experience acquired in the preparation of the first volume, they confidently expect to produce its successor in 1854 in a style of artistic beauty far excelling the present number. Perfect uniformity in the alternation of *Pictorial* and *Letter-press* pages will be more easily attained in all the subsequent volumes than in the first, as our subscribers hereafter will be better prepared with illustrations. During the present season the expense of wood cut embellishments, and the difficulty of obtaining them on any terms, has been a source of embarrassment which will probably pass away with the Fair which has produced it. In fact so great is the amount of artistic talent called into the market by the Industrial Exhibition and its accessories, that the expense of this kind of labor will be sensibly diminished in succeeding years, notwithstanding the expensive precedents now established. The truth of these remarks will be evident when we state, that the best engravings in this work cost as high as forty and fifty dollars each, whereas the half of those sums will pay for equally labored embellishments "after the Fair." Our second volume therefore, we intend shall gratify the taste of the most critical of our subscribers. Instead of enhancing the price of advertisements, we intend to increase the number of advertising pages, thus securing to ourselves a reasonable reward for our labor, and rendering the work more useful to purchasers as well as advertisers. At the expiration of the present year our advertising friends will be allowed their choice of position in the second volume, before canvassing among other parties, with the exception of such as have been unable to obtain engravings in season for the first volume, who will be ranked, as to preference, among actual advertisers this year.

The Pictorials of this work are admirably fitted to be used as BILL HEADS, and embellishments of business letters, and as such will be largely increased in our future volumes. The cost of insertion in our pages is acknowledged to be very moderate, scarcely compensating the editorial and canvassing labors of the enterprise. But the partners are contented with moderate compensation, and are resolved to regard the *success* rather than the *emoluments* of the work.

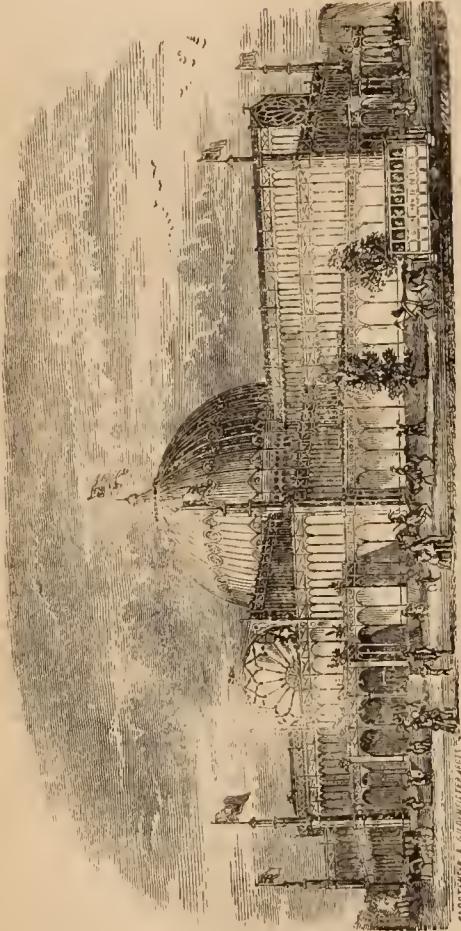
It will be seen that more than two-fifths of the present volume consists of unpaid matter introduced for the purpose of securing an extensive circulation of the work; and this feature of the publication will distinguish every future number. The description of the Croton Aqueduct and its embellishments are of this character, together with all the pages which relate to Educational, Ecclesiastical, Statistical and other general subjects.

As the Publishers pledge themselves to sell the work at a very small advance upon the cost, their advertising friends are requested to promote the interest of all parties by purchasing a few numbers of the first edition, to be sold at their own counters, or presented to their distant friends and customers, as this will assist the publishers in multiplying the copies of the second edition, and facilitating its issue.

CHAS. SPALDING & Co.

July 1st, 1853.

307 Broadway, New-York.



New-York Crystal Palace for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations,

This building, constructed of Iron and Glass, is erected on Reservoir Square in the city of New-York, by the Association, for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, incorporated under an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, the 11th day of March, 1852. The use of Reservoir Square is granted by the Municipal Authorities of the city. The Ground Plan of the Building forms an octagon, and is surmounted by a Greek Cross, with a Dome over the intersection. The extreme length and breadth of the building are each 365 feet. Height of Dome to top of Lantern 148 feet. Entire space on Ground Floor 111,000 square feet. Galleries 62,000 square feet. Whole area 173,000 square feet, or 4 acres.

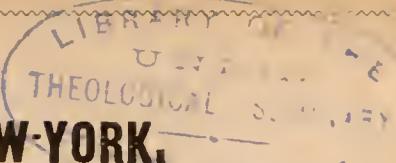
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THEODORE SEDGWICK, *President*.



CITY OF NEW-YORK.

This commercial metropolis of the Western Hemisphere is now the second maratime city in the world. London only bears away from it the palm of commercial activity and importance. Neither Canton, nor St. Petersburgh, nor Constantinople, cherished by imperial munificence and power, can boast, in their harbors, of an equal display of shipping impelled by steam and wind, to every port in the habitable world. Nor do they, plunge more fearlessly among the ices of the poles, under the noble influences of the sentiments of humanity.

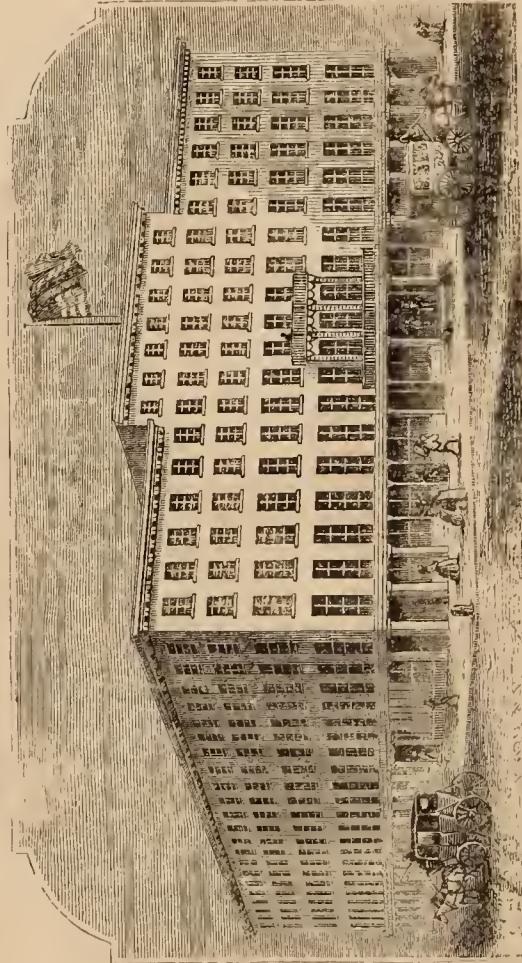
New-York now contains, independently of its populous environs, more than half a million of inhabitants.

Of these more than one-hundred-thousand are constantly at domestic service. If the entire property of the city were equally shared by its inhabitants, each individual would have \$354. They who have more than this should be regarded as rich, and those who have less are comparatively poor, for wealth and poverty are but correlative terms in spite of all our pride, and all our humility. Riches can never be a universal inheritance, excepting in a world where nothing is truly possessed until it be charitably imparted.

Such, unfortunately, is not the present condition of the *mercantile*, any more than of the *political* metropolis of the United States. The master passion of New-York city is the love of wealth; which is prevented from degenerating into avarice only by an antagonistic passion, which is a love of display. Both these passions are largely gratified. New-York has many rich men, many princely palaces, many magnificent stores, many dashing equipages. There are spans which ten-thousand dollars could not buy; hotels, dwellings and stores, which are estimated by hundreds of thousands, and other buildings, of which the cost is computed by millions. Its harbor is unrivalled for both capacity and safety. Its enterprise spans the earth, traverses the air, and fathoms the sea. New-York is the *business-heart* of the nation; the vital centre of its commercial organism. Canals, rivers, railroads, ships, electric wires, are the vascular conduits of its circulating system. And shall New-York cease to grow, and condense and flourish, so long as all these "*organ pipes*" shall bring to its storehouses the *golden music* of the world!

There are in the city of New-York, about 4,200 Grocers, 1,700 Porter Houses, 1,300 Lawyers, 500 Brokers, 900 Physicians, 300 Magazines and Newspapers.

THE IRVING HOUSE,



BROADWAY, CHAMBERS ST. & THE PARK,
CORNER OF
NEW-YORK CITY.

WILLIAM H. BURROUGHS, ACTING PROPRIETOR.

THE IRVING HOUSE.



"What's in a name? That which we call a rose,
By any other name, would smell as sweet."

Shakspeare.

And yet, in spite of the authority of one of the world's greatest poets, there is something in a name, after all. The justly celebrated Hotel situated at the North West corner of the Park, in the city of New-York, takes its title from the acknowledged *Corypheus* of the prose literature of his country.

Washington Irving, although himself childless, has many namesakes in Europe and America, among which the IRVING HOUSE, cut from imperishable granite, stands pre-eminent. It is bounded on three sides by Broadway, Chambers and Read-street, having in full view the Park with its Fonnntain throwing the "Maid of the Mist" to the height of more than sixty feet;—the City Hall—the Hall of Records, and other public Edifices;—and, "thongh last, not least," Stewart's marble store, facing the entire front of the Hotel on its Broadway aspect.

Thus eligibly situated, in the very center of the business part of the American metropolis, the Irving House enjoys its full share of the patronage of the travelling commnity from both hemispheres. Here it was that the Swedish Nightingale first plnmed her wings for her flight over the western continent; and tuned her notes to enrapture the New World after having entranced the Old. Here too the Orator of Hungary spread his arms, for the first time, to embrace on their own soil, the native sons of Repnblican Liberty !

Who shall say, then, that WILLIAM H. BURROUGHS, Esq. the accomplished proprietor of this House, as successor to the celebrated Howard, has not every *prestige* of success that his talents and ambition can require! Having purchased the establishment at an outlay of \$120,000, and finding more than 400 rooms adapted to its purposes, Mr. Burroughs removed from the Franklin House in Philadelphia, during the last year, to his new scene of action, where he meets with all the success which his fondest hopes had promised. He would not wish ns to say that he stands *unrivalled* in his profess-ion; but he evidently convinces his friends that he stands *unsurpassed*.

EDITOR.



FREEMAN & BRIGHT,

113 BROADWAY,

A NEW-YORKER

113 BROADWAY,

FREEMAN & BRIGHT,

Importers AND Jobbers,

Of all the New and Choice Styles of

SILK AND FANCY GOODS,

ADAPTED TO THE SEASONS, (TO WHICH THEY ARE MAKING
ADDITIONS BY THE ARRIVAL OF EUROPEAN STEAMERS,)
CONSISTING IN PART OF

Black Silks, all qualities and widths.	Mantillas.
Plain Poult de Soies.	Gloves.
High Colored do.	Mitts.
Brocade, Plaid, & Striped do. New designs and styles of	Cravats.
Paris de Laines.	Trimming and Cap Ribbons.
Stuff Goods.	Bonnet, Neck, and Sash "
Merinoes.	Taffeta and Satin "
Coburgs.	Fringes and Gimps.
Bombazines.	White and Lace Goods.
Shawls.	Embroideries.
	Irish Linens.
	Damasks, &c. &c. &c.

To which they would invite the attention of Cash and approved Credit buyers.

THE
ASTOR HOUSE,



COLEMAN & STETSON, PROPRIETORS

Opposite the City Hall, on

B R O A D W A Y .

BETWEEN BARCLAY AND VESEY STREETS.

THE ASTOR HOUSE.

This noble file-leader of the first-rate Hotels of the Metropolis, built by the late John Jacob Astor as an ornament to the city, and as a house of elegant entertainment for the travelling community, is faintly represented on the opposite page. Such a structure, erected nearly twenty years ago, was, at that time, a princely expression of kind regard for a city which had presented him an opportunity of amassing the largest private fortune then possessed by any single individual in the United States, not excepting Stephen Girard, his great rival in Philadelphia.

The ASTOR is built of solid granite, on three streets, viz. Broadway, Barclay and Vesey-street, with an open area in the centre, in which its present enterprising proprietors, Messrs. COLMAN & STETSON, have recently erected, of iron and glass, an oval Saloon, eighty feet in length, and more than forty in breadth, denominated the "ASTOR HOUSE EXCHANGE." The design of this elegant Hall is to afford an opportunity to merchants, travellers, and others from all parts of the world, to meet at any and all hours of the day and evening, for purposes of business intercourse and friendly salutations. This Saloon is ornamented with frescoes, by Italian artists, of the most tasteful patterns, adorned with chandeliers and other suitable appurtenances, and used as the principal business-office of the establishment.

But this Exchange-Saloon is by no means the only or the greatest charm of the Astor House. For central position, as regards the mercantile and travelling community, the intersection of the principal avenues of the city, proximity to the Courts, the Post-office, the Banks, the Custom House, the Steam-boat Docks and Railroads, this Hotel stands unsurpassed. Add to all these important advantages its generous, attentive and accomplished Hosts; its position on the City-Hall Park, opposite to the largest Croton Fountain in the city; its long-established reputation and success; and we have a constellation of bright attractions which keep it full, to overflowing, of distinguished guests from every State of the Union, and every nation of the earth. In spite of the upward march of improvement in the city, the Astor House should remain unmolested as long as the proprietors of the surrounding estates desire to preserve their present enormous rentals; for, successful wholesale houses can flourish only in the neighborhood of the best Hotels. Let the owners of property in the region of the City-Hall Park remember this whenever they contemplate the rash experiment of converting the Astor, American, and Irving-house into stores. Ed.

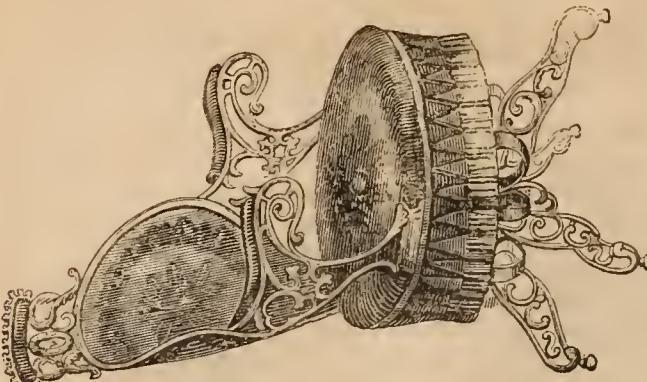
The largest assortment of superb IRON FURNITURE in the
United States, together with the beautiful and luxurious

• *Empriphial Spring Chairs,*

FOR SALE AT
308 BROADWAY,

BY

T. J. GILLIES.



IRON FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS,

308 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

UNION INDIA RUBBER COMPANY.

WAREHOUSE,
No. 19 NASSAU-STREET,
New-York,

Exclusive Manufacturers, under Goodyear's Patent of

CLOTHING
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, VIZ :

COATS, CLOAKS, CAPES, CAPS, LEGGINS, OVERALLS,
PONCHOS, &c.

ARMY AND NAVY GOODS,

Carriage Cloths, Hospital Sheeting, Melodeon Cloths,

Printed Piano-Forte, Table and Stand Covers,

TARPAULINS, HOSE, WATER PAILS, HORSE COVERS,

ALL LIFE PRESERVERS, &c.

SURGICAL ARTICLES OF ALL KINDS,

TOGETHER WITH ALL KINDS OF WATERPROOF AND AIR-TIGHT
GOODS IN USE.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES, TOYS, WHIPS, MACHINE BELTING,

STEAM PACKING, &c.

F. M. Shepard,

TREASURER AND SECRETARY.

D. M. Wilson,

PRESIDENT.

Gents' Moleskin, Beaver, and Drab Hats,
In all their Varieties, from the Slouched Hat of the Cavaliers to the Modern Hat.



SUMMER STRAWBS, FOR CENTS AND YOUTH.

ALL THE VARIETIES OF

KNOX & JAMES, HATTERS,
PREScott HOUSE,
533 BROADWAY, COR. SPRING,
Opposite the Collarmore House.

New-York.

STANDARD PRICE \$4.

All articles usual to the Trade, of the best quality, and of every description.
K. & J. make the Hat an embodiment of *Ideal beauty*, and adapt it to the expression of
each customer.

THE PRESCOTT HOUSE,
ERECTED AND KEPT
BY CAPTAIN ALBERT DEGROOT.

For twenty years a popular Commander of Hudson River Steamers.

This Hotel, now nearly completed, and to be furnished in the most gorgeous and costly style, is undoubtedly the model establishment of its kind in the United States, and probably in the world.

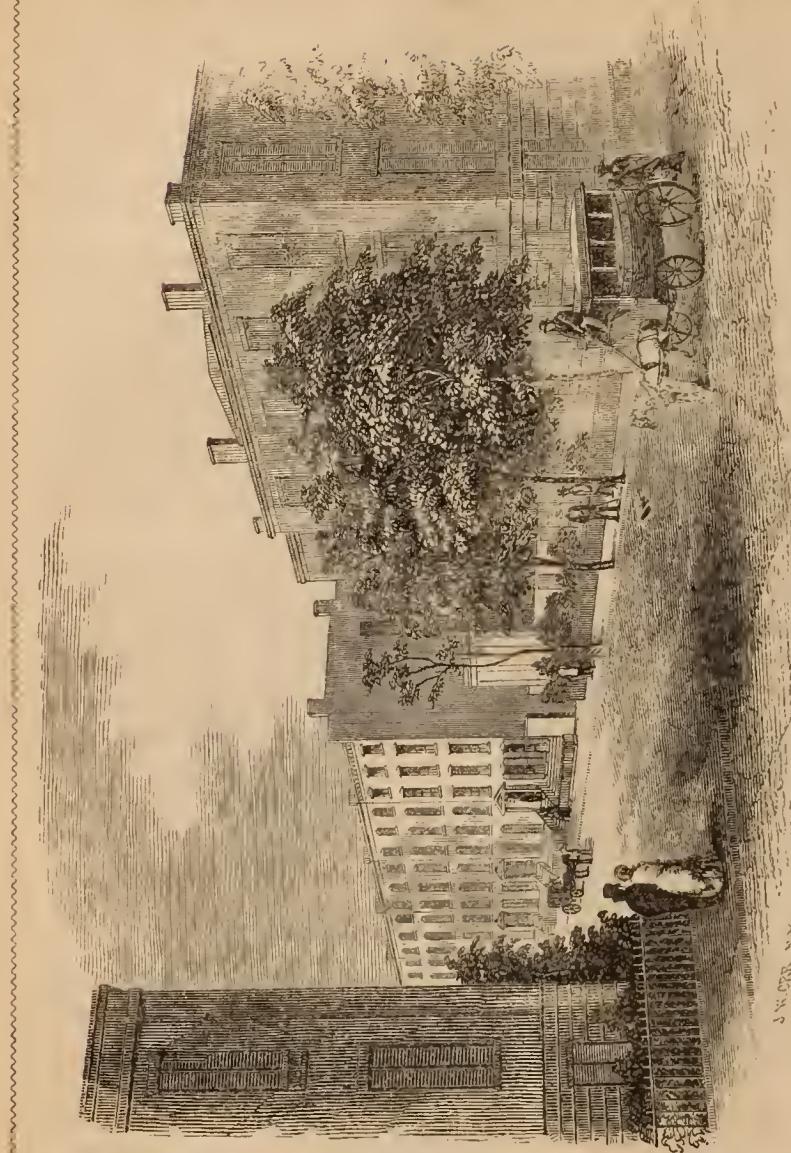
It stands at the Northwest corner of Broadway and Spring-street, opposite to both the Collamore House and the St. Nicholas Hotel ; and will cost the Proprietor, with its fixtures, the sum of \$250,000. Its capacity will accommodate 250 persons, or one person to each thousand dollars of the original expenditure. The rent and use of furniture will average to each of its inmates the sum of \$100 per annum only, notwithstanding its unrivalled architectural splendor. The building is heated throughout its seven stories with steam, by means of an engine worked in one of its basement apartments. This engine can also force water to any required height in the upper stories, above the point of hydrostatic pressure, by the Distributing Reservoir.

Its entrance Hall from Broadway is truly an astonishing product of artistic genius. The ceiling, after the Elizabethan style of architecture, is perfectly enchanting ; and the floor, together with that of all parts of the same story of the edifice, to an extent of 6000 feet, is composed of colored porcelain, after the magnificent patterns exhibited in another part of this work, at an expence of \$10,000. This flooring alone renders the house an object of absorbing curiosity. The principal staircase is of solid iron, elegantly ornamented, extending from the main floor to the top of the edifice, after a method never before attempted in the United States. Elegant paintings adorn the panels of the main vestibule, and also the walls of the Dining Hall. These latter are of subjects intimately related to the gastronomic uses of the apartment. All the architectural ornaments of the first two stories are elegantly painted and gilded in the most costly style. The Bathing and Hair Dressing Saloon alone cost \$15,000.

Of the furniture and other appurtenances of this magnificent hotel we have not room to speak, nor need the travelling public any testimonials in relation to the kind urbanity of Captain Degroot towards all those who submit themselves to his care, either on the water or the land.

The Prescott House is admirably calculated to become the pet Hotel of the Metropolis, until some daring adventurer shall expend more money and more good taste than Captain Degroot has so unsparingly lavished on this elegant establishment.

EDITOR.



AUGUSTUS WOODRUFF BROWN, DENTAL SURGEON,
No. 3 Great Jones-street, [One door from the corner of 680 Broadway,] NEW-YORK.

THE

FULFILMENT OF A REMARKABLE PROPHECY.

When the great American painter, Benjamin West, was a student at Rome, in 1760 it happened one evening, as he was conversing with the celebrated Gavin Hamilton, in the British Coffee House, that an old and venerable looking man, with a long flowing beard, and a harp in his hand, entered and offered his services as an improvisatore bard. "Here is an American," said Hamilton, "come to study the *Fine Arts* at Rome; take him for your theme; and it is a magnificent one." The minstrel, casting a glance at West, commenced his song. "I behold in this youth an instrument chosen by Heaven to create in his native country a taste for those arts which have elevated the nature of man—an assurance that his land will be the refuge of science and knowledge, when in the old age of Europe, they shall have forsaken her shores. All things of Heavenly origin move westward, and truth and art have their periods of light and darkness. Rejoice, O Rome! for thy spirit immortal and undecayed now spreads towards a new world, where, like the soul of man in Paradise, it will be perfected more and more."

How rapidly is this remarkable prediction being fulfilled! It has been the good fortune of our country to inherit from the older and more accomplished nations of Europe the richest legacy ever left to any people—the experience, researches, and fruits of accumulated ages. Our libraries and cabinets abound with the finished creations of intellectual and artistic beauty. We are furnished with the careful studies and elaborately finished models of the geniuses of all ages. We have the experience of successive generations in the arts and sciences, and the literature of antiquity is presented to us abundantly in the cheapest and most captivating forms. Possessed of so varied and mighty an inheritance, if we do not outstrip the nations that have gone before us, we shall justly be deemed recreant to the beneficence of Providence and the just expectations of the world.

We have been led to these reflections mainly by a careful examination and comparison of Dr. Spooner's resuscitation of Boydell's world renowned illustrations of Shaksppear, which originally cost the enormous sum of £1,000,000. Boydell would actually be ashamed of the old work, could he rise from the dead and behold this new edition. It must be seen to be appreciated, and we should suppose that every gentleman of fortune and taste would possess himself of so instructive, amusing, and magnificent a work. Dr. Spooner is not only a ripe scholar, but a distinguished connoisseur and lover of the Fine Arts. He has just published his great Dictionary of Painters, Engravers, Sculptors, and Architects, containing the whole cream of the History of the Fine Arts from the time of Dædalus, B. C. 1280, down to the middle of the 19th, century—a work showing the most profound research, a life time of toil, and unwearyed diligence.

Persons wishing to examine or procure these great works, will find them at No. 16 Greenwich-street, New-York.—EDITOR.



DR. JAMES ALCOCK,
Manufacturer of Premium
INCORRUPTIBLE TEETH,
9 LEROY PLACE, (BLEECKER-STREET,)

NEW-YORK.



J. A. keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Gold and Tin Foil, Emery Wheels, Instruments, Dental Chairs, &c. &c.

He would also inform those who set teeth on Dr. J. Allen's or Dr. Hunter's plan, that they will find at his establishment, *or at any of his agents'*, a full assortment of Teeth, suitable for that style of work, which, for beauty and natural appearance cannot be surpassed.

ALCOCK'S MINERAL TEETH.



The manufacture of incorruptible, artificial, mineral substitutes for the natural teeth of man, when lost by disease or accident, is one of those branches of the useful arts in which American genius, industry and perseverance have clearly out-rivaled European competition.

It is believed that artificial teeth manufactured from ivory, bone, pearl, and even gold, were not wholly unknown to some of the nations of antiquity; but there is no evidence that the Babylonians, Egyptians, Greeks or Romans, among all their refinements of luxury, ever produced incorruptible mineral substitutes for natural human teeth, capable, not only of fulfilling all the purposes of use and ornament, but of resisting the action of all ordinary temperatures, every known acid, and even the corrosive tooth of Time. There can be no doubt that if teeth like those of American manufacture at this day, had been buried in the ruins of Balbec, Thebes or Pompeii, their texture would have remained unchanged, and their beauty unimpaired, to the present time.

Of all this class of American teeth manufactured from imperishable materials, those of Dr. Alcock, of New-York City, are among the strongest and most indestructible. Another reason of his great success in this manufacture, is to be found in the perfect *order* which he has perpetually maintained in the arrangement of his teeth, as to shades, sorts, forms and sizes; imparting to his establishment a peculiar charm, which, in the opinion of many Dentists, is irresistible. Add to all these things his perfect urbanity of manner and gentleness of bearing, and we have some of the reasons of his steady and uninterrupted success and prosperity.

In regard to the secret springs which impart an impulse to this branch of trade that has already enriched several enterprising houses in this country, it is necessary only to know that ARTIFICIAL TEETH commend themselves strongly to civilized man by two powerful considerations—*usefulness* and *ornament*: and furthermore, that the market of the whole world, is mainly supplied from the cities of New-York and Philadelphia. The manufacturers have agents, mostly Apothecaries and Dentists, in all the civilized countries of the earth. From these numerous depositories come, in silent streams, sometimes of silver and sometimes of gold, a portion of that constantly accumulating wealth which builds our cities, fortifies our commerce, and establishes our liberties. Nor is there any draw-back in this trade, for raw material; for nearly all this is furnished at home. Of its amount, both at home and abroad, we have no certain knowledge; but if we suppose the number of Dentists who use American teeth, to be four thousand, which is a moderate estimate, and that each of them uses one tooth per day, on an average, at a prime cost of 20 cents, which is an estimate equally moderate, we have an aggregate of \$240,000 per annum. *ED.*



**GEORGE WOOD,
(SUCCESSOR TO G. W. WHITE.)
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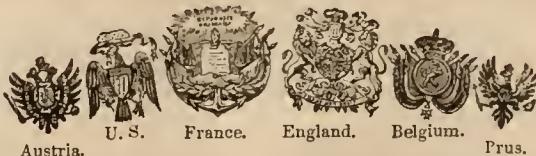
- Bullion's English, Latin and Greek Grammars.**
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Pulvermacher's Hydro-Electric Voltaic Chains, constructed to be worn under the garments, are the most wonderful discovery in medicine and electricity of the present day. They relieve, without pain or shock, instantaneously, acute nervous pains, tic doloroux, &c., and by its mild but continuous and perceptible action on the body, diseases of years' standing, such as gout, local paralysis, nervous complaints, liver diseases, &c. disappear as if by a miracle. They precipitate metals from their solutions, decompose water, deflect the magnetic needle; in short, show all the phenomena of a powerful voltaic pile. The instruments producing these effects weigh about two ounces, can be folded up in a pocket-book, are always ready for instantaneous use, and will last a man his lifetime, guarding himself, family and friends, &c. against that number of diseases and complaints in which mild streaming electricity is a perfectly safe, certain, and wonderful speedy remedy. The price of a complete chain is from \$1 to \$5; batteries, \$10 to \$22 50. Incredible as may seem the above facts, any person can easily convince himself beforehand, at the depot, of their truth. The importance of the invention has been acknowledged in America by the Academy of Medicine of New York, and the chains have been applied with great success in the medical colleges, the City, Bellevue, and Ward's Island Hospitals, Brooklyn City Hospital, &c. in Europe, by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons in London; by the Academie Nationale de Medecine at Paris; by the Imperial faculty at Vieuna; by the Royal faculty at Berliu, and other scientific institutions of the highest order, including the principle hospitals in Europe. The proprietors are in possession of testimonials to the same effect from all of the above institutions in America and Europe, as well as of the most eminent and distinguished members of the profession in both hemispheres, and invite the public to examine them. Full and illustrated descriptions—one for personal use and one for scientific men—with copies of testimonials and a number of cases cured in New York and Europe, may be obtained, gratis, at the office. They will be forwarded, free of postage, to any part of the United States, in answer to prepaid inquiries, containing three cents postage stamps.

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The "Touch ethereal" by which an English Poet represents certain fortunate individuals as being "slain," is nothing more nor less than that peculiar manifestation of electric energy known as *Lightning*. This term lightning predicated of phenomena presented to the sense of sight, does not, by any means, express the most important qualities of that potent agency in nature, denominated Magnetism, Galvanism or Electricity. It is said only figuratively, that it touches man, whereas we know positively that it addresses itself to man's sense of touch with the most energetic demonstrations of its power. These manifestations of Electricity to man's physical sensoria, are the result of interruptions in the circulation of this subtle fluid through material nature. When its course is uninterrupted, it moves as quietly, silently and imperceptibly as in the nervous system of man's animal body, where its effects are the ultimate phenomena of life, sensation and motion, without the slightest indication of its presence to man's senses. Nor do the terms Galvanism, Voltaism and Magnetism, express the qualities of this agency. The two former are derived from philosophers who have discovered new modes of its developement; and the latter simply indicates its action on magnetic steel. It is our purpose to present to the public one of its positive and unquestionable properties imparted to it by God himself for the benefit of man; that of CURING DISEASE. The Electro-motive element in matter has undoubtedly many other valuable properties indispensable to the order of nature: but its CURATIVE POWERS are what we come to present. Philosophers have discovered that, as electricity in passing through the earth and its atmosphere, not only restores its own equilibrium, but accelerates vegetation, ignites the combustible elements of volcanoes and earthquakes, and contributes essentially to the healthy condition of the air; so also, it has long been known, that the same subtle agent pervades in like manner the human organism; and in addition to regulating all its activities, affects materially its states of healthfulness and disease. Acting in accordance with these known facts, Doctor Pultvermacher, of Germany, Professor of Physics, set himself the task of solving the problem of inventing the best *apparatus* for applying electricity to the treatment of disease. The happy result of these efforts is now presented to the world in the *Hydro Electro Voltaic Chain*, composed of an ingeneous combination of Copper, Zinc and a porous substance moistened with diluted acetic acid, or vinegar, if required in action. This invention comes to us amply recommended by Medical Colleges and professors both in Europe and America.

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No more of cramps and aches let men complain,
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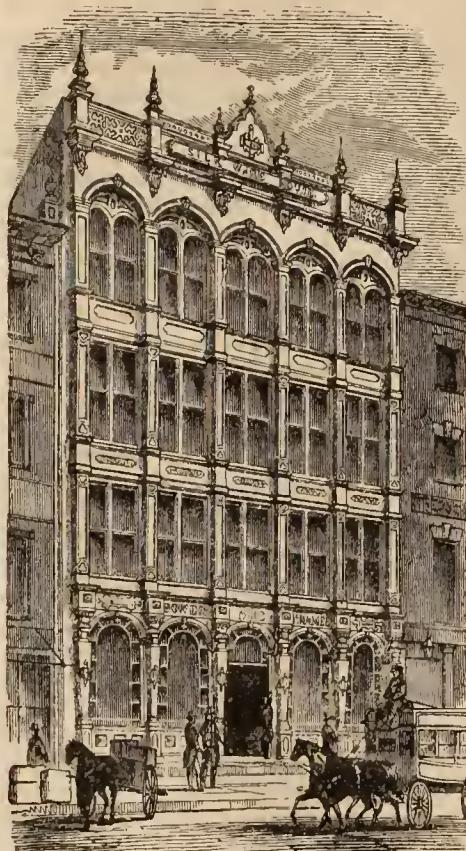
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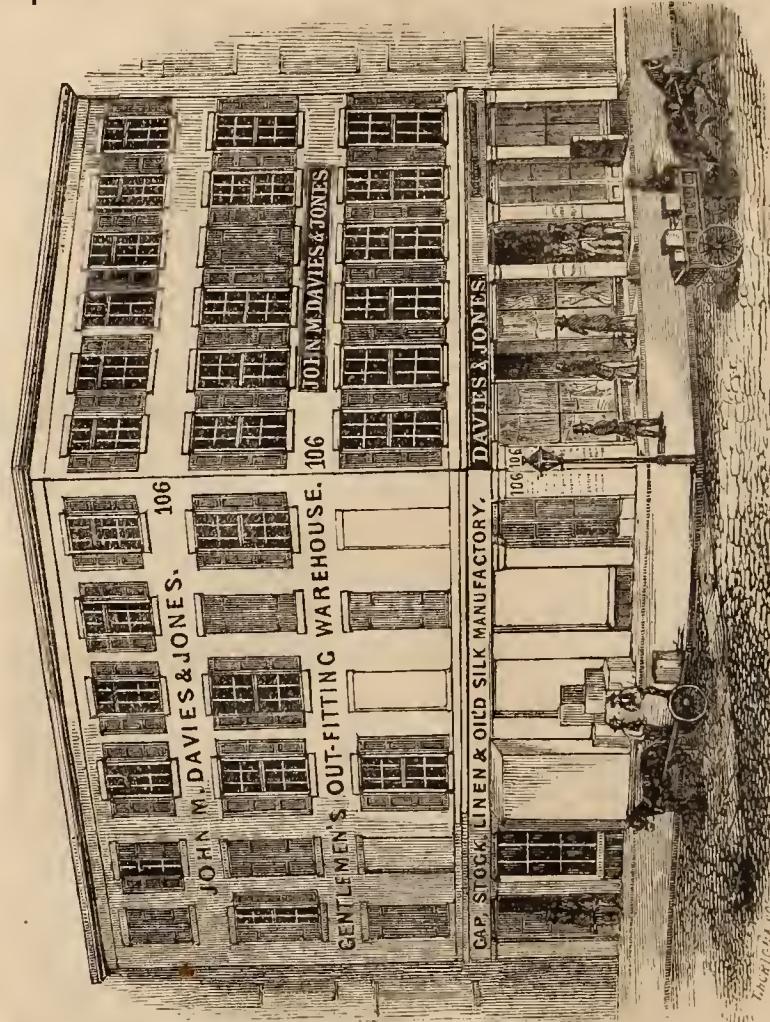
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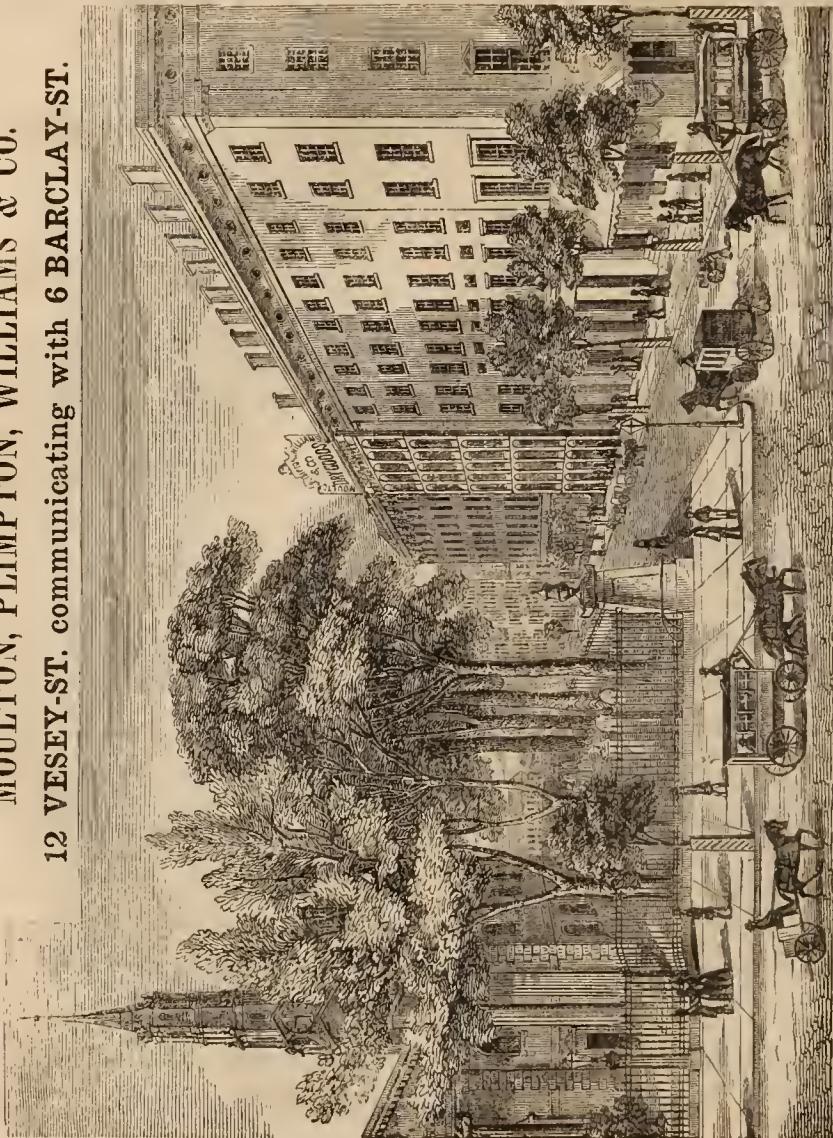
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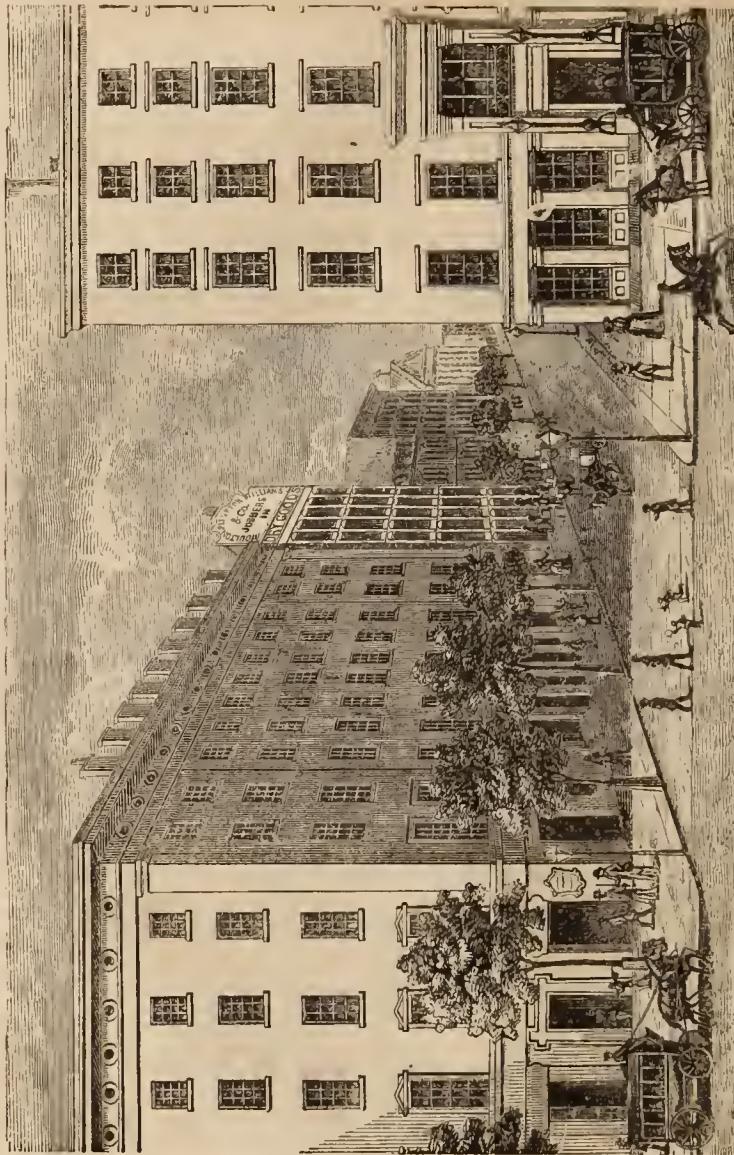
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See three preceding pages.

This firm was formerly the house of Tweedy, Moulton & Plimpton, and before that, Tweedy, Magin & Co. and, under these several titles has existed for the past twenty years, and, until the last season, has been engaged in jobbing goods to country customers on the *credit system*.

Anticipating the great changes incident to the rapid development of the country, the extension of its Canals and Railroads, the active competition among retailers, and the increased expense of doing business, this house has resolved to change their system, and adopt the *nett cash plan*; sell a very large amount of goods, and thereby reduce the percentage of expense.

Their stock of goods is the most extensive in the country, and is subdivided into "*Departments*," each having a purchaser and a manager, and a system of accounts distinct from all the rest. Thus the Establishment presents the characteristics of distinct and separate stocks with all the attention and energy, in each department, usually expended upon an ordinary store.

They have their own stock numbers upon all their goods, by which buyers are enabled to compare Bills, and they will find that the goods have but one price, and that the firm act upon the maxim, that "*One man's dollar is as good as another's!*"

THE DEPARTMENTS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

PRINT AND GINGHAM Department, located on the first floor.

DRY-GOODS Department, also on the first floor.

WOOLEN GOODS AND MEN'S-WEAR Department, on the same floor.

DOMESTIC GOODS Department, located in the basement.

CARPET AND OILCLOTH Department, also in the basement.

WHITE GOODS AND EMBROIDERY Department, second story.

HOSIERY AND GLOVE Department, second story.

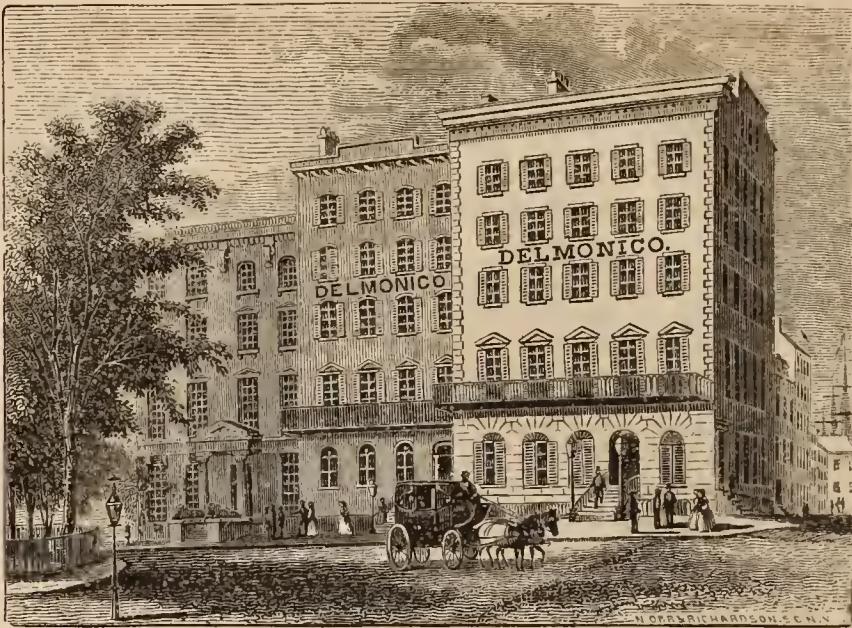
SMALLWARES Department, termed YANKEE NOTIONS, second story.

The Manager of each Department is interested in the returns of his particular Department only; consequently, the system of offering one style of Goods very cheap, to sell another not as well understood, is entirely abandoned in this establishment.

In the same building is a Clothing Warehouse, under the firm of Gardner, Green & Co. in which Messrs. Moulton and Plimpton have an interest, in connexion with Mr. Tweedy, their former partner, under the firm of Tweedy, Moulton & Plimpton. This firm is entirely disconnected, excepting as herein stated, with the Dry-Goods Establishment.

M. P. & Co. have made an arrangement by which parties of known responsibility can have the accommodation of time, by adding the interest, and taking paper payable at Bank.

EDITOR.



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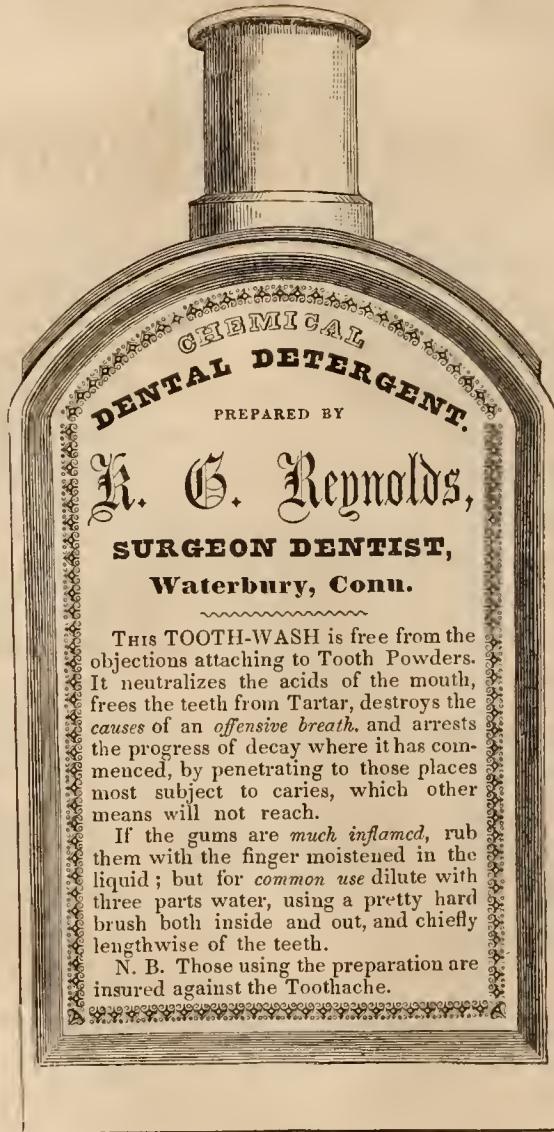
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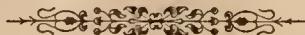
EDITOR.

REYNOLD'S DENTAL DETERGENT,
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The title of this elegant article for the toilet, is, by no means, descriptive of all its admirable qualities. Its least desirable effect, as a *medicament*, is that it keeps the mouth and teeth perfectly clean and sweet, washing away their impurities, and dissolving the saliva after sleep, which renders the mouth so disagreeable in the morning.

More important excellencies than these, however, distinguish this decoction. It cures the tooth-ache, with almost unerring certainty. This is a quality possessed, in an equal degree, by no other known compound in the *materia medica*. Such a remedy for this detestable evil, has been, in all ages, like the philosopher's stone, an object of universal desire. It is not at all times either possible or desirable to extract every tooth that becomes inflamed and painful. Temporary expedients for relief, are sometimes indispensable. Many have been tried, but few found successful, excepting the *cold steel* of the Dentist or the Doctor, until the fortunate discovery, by Doctor Reynolds, of this most popular specific. It is not too much to call any remedy a *specific*, which will cure any specific disease in ninety-nine cases of a hundred. The experience of the writer of this article, sustained by the concurrent testimony of many hundreds of persons, among whom are Physicians of the highest reputation, enables him to say that the failure of this Detergent to allay or cure the tooth-ache, when faithfully applied, is next of kin to a prodigy. Not unfrequently the very first application performs the work; yet, like many other medicines, it generally requires repetition, and sometimes should be rubbed into the gums with the finger or a tooth-brush.

Furthermore, the Dental Detergent commends itself to the favor of all individuals and families able to afford the common comforts of life, by healing diseased gums, reducing inflammation, and removing from the breath the intolerable effluvia of decaying teeth, and the still more execrable odors of that vile and loathsome weed, which no animal, excepting man and the tobacco-worm, has ever been known to eat.

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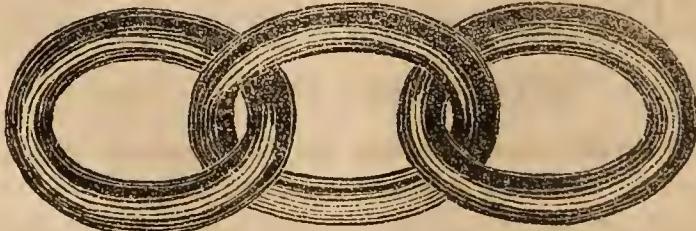
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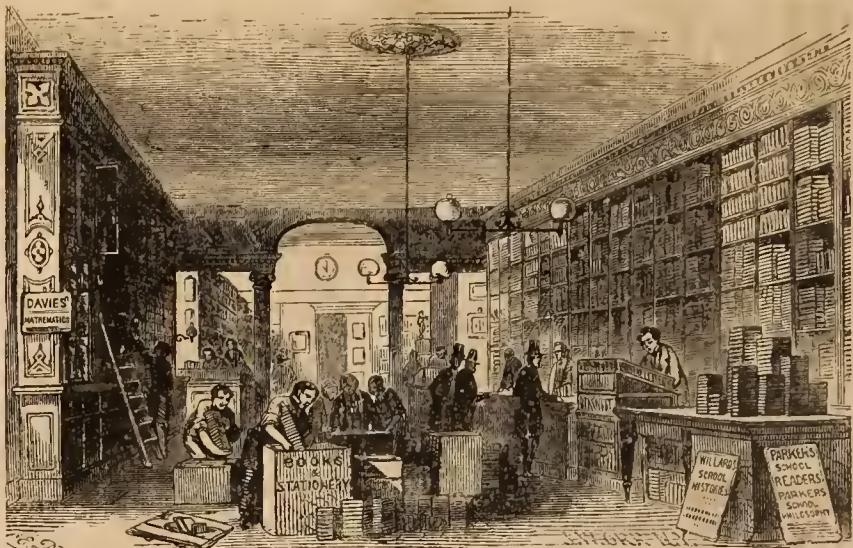
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This church is of brown free-stone, of the Romanesque order of architecture. It is nearly 100 feet in length; the front elevation is about 66 feet wide. The tower is $23\frac{1}{2}$ feet square, and 95 feet high. The auditory, which has a beautiful grained ceiling, is conveniently and roomily seated, with spacious aisles, and presents, every way, a very cheerful and comfortable, as well as tasteful aspect. The pews on the ground-floor are built on a curve, giving all the occupants a full view of the speaker. The gallery is admirably designed both for seeing and hearing, and its pews, like those below, are richly upholstered. The pulpit has a graceful arched recess, to the shape and proportion of which is partly ascribed the unusual ease with which the church is filled by the preacher's voice. The organ, a very fine instrument, was built by Messrs Hall & Labagh.

The Lecture Room, connected with the church by four entrances,—two below, and two in the gallery,—fronts on Fourteenth-street. It is of two stories, 64 feet long and 34 feet wide. On the second floor is the Sabbath-school room, and the pastor's study.

The whole structure has been admired for its remarkable commodiousness, and its felicitous combination of simplicity and richness. It is finely situated, at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Second Avenue, in the neighborhood of Union and Stuyvesant Squares, in a section of the city which is rapidly filling up with beautiful private residences and imposing public edifices.

The church edifice was dedicated June 22, 1851. On the 18th of the preceding month 274 persons from the Brainerd and Sixth-street churches were duly organized as the "Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church," and on the 22d of June following, the Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D. who had for more than sixteen years been the pastor of the Brainerd Church, was installed as the pastor of this, in which relation he still remains. His residence is 142 East Thirteenth-street. The congregation is large and very prosperous.

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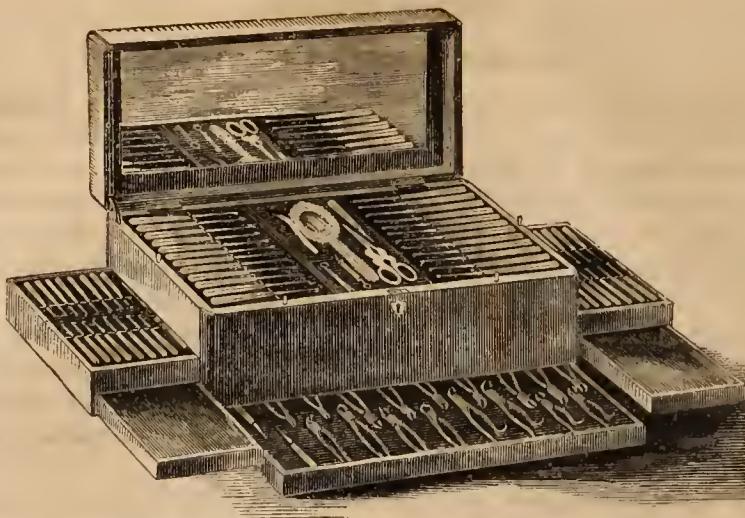
PARKS OF NEW-YORK.

THE BATTERY.

This beautiful esplanade, ornamented with trees of various foliage, and flanked by private mansions, among which is the former residence of the venerated Father of his Country, at the corner of Broadway and Battery Place, lies at the southern point of Manhattan Island, which comprises the City and County of New-York. It took its name from the circumstance of its being the site of Old Fort George, and of a Battery of ordnance in time of war. It was considerably enlarged and provided with an iron fence in 1821, and now comprises about ten acres, lying in the form of a quadrant, and having the main bay of New-York in full view, with all the shipping that enters or leaves the port. It affords in a summer afternoon one of the loveliest promenades in America, and is scarcely equalled by any in the world.

The spirit of progress seriously contemplates the immediate enlargement of the Battery to full twice its present area, by advancing its granite wall to the outmost verge of Castle Garden, which is a fort erected in 1813, connected with the Battery by a wooden bridge. Along each side of this bridge Floating Baths are moored during the summer months, and removed in winter to places of greater safety. Until latter years the Battery was long the only promenade of any interest in the city. The Park proper has never been used as a promenade by the ladies, partly because it was formerly the site of Bridewell and the City Jail, and partly because it was generally thronged to overflowing with police officers, lawyers and loafers attending upon the courts of law. St. John's Park, the only other pleasure ground besides the Park and Battery, below Canal street, has always been controlled by private owners who have kept the keys. But the noble Battery has been free to all from immemorial time, and many are the homeless wanderers who make it, of a summer night, their only home and castle of repose.

At the South Eastern extremity of this park are the busy Ferries of South Brooklyn and Staten Island, and at its North Western angle is the steam-boat dock of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, while in its centre rises the flag-staff of the port, bearing the floating banner of the stripes and stars. This banner is often hailed with transport by returning pilgrims bringing wealth and experience from the Golden Gate of the West.



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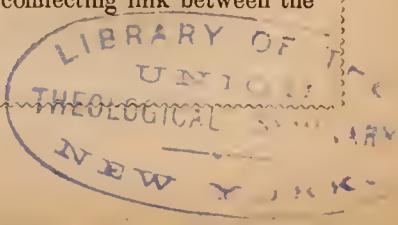
THE BOWLING GREEN,

This Park, though small, is full of interesting memories. Its iron railing, now the oldest park fence in the city, manufactured in England before the American Revolution, stands as a monument of the ardent patriotism "that tried mens' souls" and founded the freedom of the Western World.

The visiter will observe that the posts of this iron fence have been deprived of their globular summits, and seem to be defective. These balls were broken off in the very beginning of the first war with England, for the use of the patriot artillery. The site of that gushing Fountain in the centre, now sparkling with the diamonds of the Croton, was once occupied by a molten statue of George the third, which was broken up by the revolutionists in 1776, transported to Litchfield in Connecticut, where its leaden treasures were converted into musket bullets by the delicate fingers of the daughters of Governor Oliver Walcot the elder, of that village, for the use of the soldiers of liberty. Think of this, ye women of America, and learn to value your enjoyments, while venerating the mothers who have gone before you.

The Bowling Green, where the British officers were accustomed to *bowl at wickets* before the Revolution, is of a beautiful oval form, containing only a fourth of an acre of ground, at the junction of Broadway, Beaver-st, White Hall-st. and Battery Place, at the North East corner of the Battery. It was formerly overlooked by a large edifice known as the Academy of Arts, which was demolished in 1815 and its site devoted to private dwellings facing Broadway at its southern termination. Although the pleasantness of this park, regarded as a seat of private residences, is every year diminished by the constantly increasing throng of noisy omnibuses from all the northern wards, meeting at the White Hall Ferries for the essential accommodation of the travelling community, yet the region of the Bowling Green and Battery still retain a charm for many wealthy families and some of the popular hotels, in spite of the rival attractions of Union Park, Washington Square, Grammerye Park, the Fifth Avenue, and the other aristocratic localities of the New Town.

May the Old Bowling Green long remain a connecting link between the present and the past!



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Physicians and Surgeons can have the services of the Professor, to take casts, previous to mud after operating, and make the same either in Wax or Plaster. Prof. B, having practised, and had an experience of more than fifteen years in this city, is certain of giving perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with an order.  HEADS FOR DENTISTS. References given when required.

PARKS OF NEW-YORK.

THE CITY HALL PARK.

The Park proper, on Broadway, Chambers and Chatham-street, is situated at the focal point of the business energies and travelling movements of the Metropolis, and must remain so, with the present arrangement of streets and avenues, until Union-square, by the upward progress of population and trade, shall usurp this prerogative. Such an issue cannot be reasonably anticipated during the present century. In, and around this Park are now clustered the courts of law, municipal, state and federal; the great steam-urged printing and publishing establishments; several first-rate hotels; and some of the finest stores in the world. The effect of this immense centralization, fifty years of uninterrupted prosperity will not be able to countervail. As a necessary consequence, property in this locality, is assuming an almost incredible valuation. Many of the new Stores are held at a hundred thousand Dollars; one of them cost two hundred and fifty thousand; and a single building within eighty rods of the Park, rents this year at Sixty-five thousand Dollars, the principal material of which was transported by river, canal and lakes, from the remote brick-yards of Milwaukee.

The City-Hall Park is, in form, a right-angled triangle, the longest side being that on Chatham-street, and its rectangle at Stewart's marble mercantile palace, and the Irving-House. It contains, besides a marble fountain 80 feet in diameter, with a jet sixty feet in height, the City-Hall, the Hall of Records, the New City-Hall, and the Rotunda. The Commissioners of the Alms-House and the Commissioners of Emigration have their offices in the Park, where also are the head-quarters of the Police. Its shady Avenues, formed by venerable Elms, are favorite resorts for military parade, where many a "*feu de joie*" and booming cannonade have celebrated the triumphs of liberty in the New World. Here too the popular orators of the Republic, mounted on temporary platforms, sway the multitudes, like Demosthenes of old, to deeds of patriotic glory; and here the immortal Washington, the generous Lafayette, and the noble Kossuth, have heard with emotions too deep to be expressed, the rapturous huzzas of the sons of liberty.

Let the Old Park long retain its mercantile, judicial, and pyrotechnic renown!

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ST. JOHN'S PARK.

This elegant private Square, which like Gramercy Park, belongs, in a certain sense, to the proprietors of the circumjacent lots and tenements, is one and a half miles from the Battery, and five eighths of a mile from the City Hall, bounded by Hudson, Beach, Varick, and Laight-streets, in the fifth Ward. Its eastern border is faced by St. John's Chapel, the finest ecclesiastical structure in the city of equal age, if we except St. Paul's, another Chapel of the Trinity Church Corporation.

This Chapel gives its name to the Park, and has, no doubt, contributed liberally to its decoration. A quarter of a century ago, the interested proprietors erected an expensive iron fence around this enclosure, consisting of a heavy granite base; posts copied from the bundled *fascæ* of the Roman Lictors, surmounted with the battle axe; and pickets representing the spears of the Roman soldiers.

The pickets and posts are of cast iron, and the connecting rails of malleable metal. Within this lofty barricade are stately forest trees; carefully cultivated shrubs and flowers; well dressed gravel walk's, tasteful arbours, and a gushing fountain of the Croton playing its animating accompaniment to the music of the birds, in the branches of the trees and the laughter of the children sporting in their shade.

With the single exception of its *exclusiveness*, which is somewhat repugnant to the sentiments of Republican liberty, St. John's Park is one of the very finest on the Island, and, like a verdant oasis of the African Sahara, affords to the traveller a grateful relief amid the arid desert of the city. Such Parks are artificial ventilators, breathing places and lungs in the midst of a densely populated town, by which the atmosphere is partially, at least, prepared for the respiration of man. What a melancholy fact it is, that with millions of square miles lying waste in our country, not a single city has yet been constructed on the plan of the chess-board, in which every human dwelling fronts an open square! Such a city, with all things else in correspondence, would be worthy of the intelligence of man, fashioned originally in the image of GOD.

EDITOR.

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PARKS OF NEW-YORK.

UNION SQUARE.

This area, which is two miles and three quarters from the south point of the Island, derives its name from the circumstance that a greater number of principal streets and avenues unite here, than at any other square in the city. These are Broadway, Fourth Avenue, University Place, the Bowery, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth streets, both East and West. The Harlaem Railroad also, on which most of the travel into New England is conducted, passes this square on its eastern border. It is, therefore, like a ganglion in the animal body, a central point in the city; and may, per'haps, in another century, become the actual focus of public business, as the City-Hall Park now is. This, however, depends on so many contingencies in the future progress of the city, as to be wholly beyond the scope of reliable prophecy. Should Brooklyn and Williamsburg, at some future time, choose to coalesce with the metropolis, and the East River become to New-York what the Thames is to London, a bond of union rather than a dividing limit, then the City-Hall Park will have the permanent preference as the business centre of the whole. On the other hand, if the cupidity of commerce and the mania for Mammoth stores, should overstride their own true interests, and force the great hotels to abandon the southern Wards, and climb towards the Highlands and Harlaem River, then would Union, or Madison square, or both united as a double centre, form the future focus of the Metropolis.

As Union Park now is, it presents to the wealthy citizen an elegant site for his residence, and to enterprising landlords a favorite position for hotels. With these two classes of buildings, and a few distinguished boarding schools, all sides of it are now completely occupied. The Square itself, as its name denotes, is a parallelogram, having four nearly equal sides, but the Park within the Square is a true conic section, an ellipse or oval, of great beauty. In its centre is a fine fountain, throwing the waters of its ever flowing Nile from the calix of an Egyptian lorus, consolidated by time into molten iron. Around this fountain, into which many a beautiful Dryad of the woods looks lovingly, on a summer's evening, in the hope of beholding the Naiad of the waters reflected as the image of her own beauty, are well-grown trees, casting their shadows on green lawns and well-trodden gravel walks, along which the smiling heiresses of the Fifth Avenue delight to listen to the accents of love.

Long may this inclosure be a favorite retreat for the young and the happy, the rich and the poor, whenever the listlessness or the labors of the sultry day ask for exercise or repose!

EDITOR.

London and New-York



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PARKS OF NEW-YORK.

WASHINGTON SQUARE.

This elegant "PARADE GROUND," denominated thus from its long devotion to the purpose of Military Reviews, was formerly "Potter's Field," or a burying place for strangers.

It is now, after twenty years of careful cultivation, one of the finest public Squares in the Metropolis.

Its ancient graves were deeply buried, in the grading of the city, and the new soil was planted with forest-trees which have already attained to a stately growth. Thus it is, by an unerring law of nature, that the nutriment of the living world shall spring perpetually from the ashes of the dead.

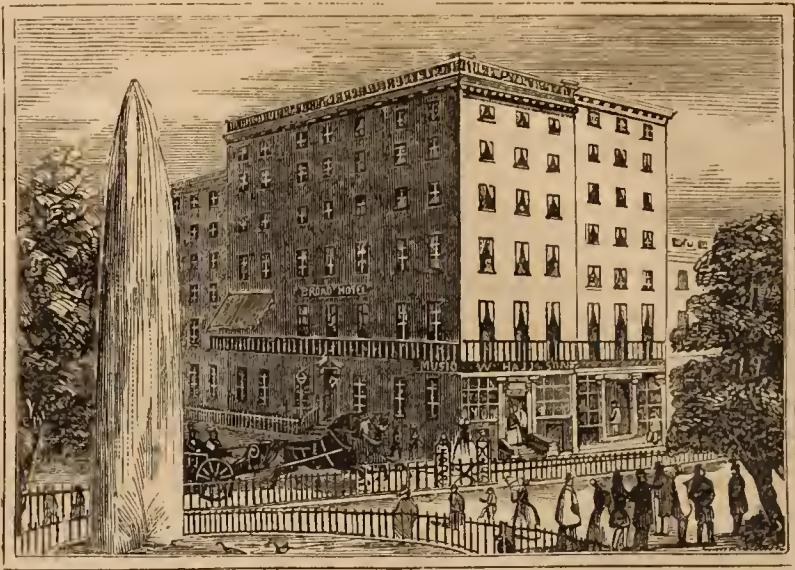
Two of the finest architectural structures in the city grace the Eastern aspect of this beautiful Park, viz., the University of the City of New-York, and the Dutch Reformed Church, of which Dr. Hutton is the present Pastor. The "*coup d'œil*," from the West, of these turreted edifices, together with many other churches in the distance, is one of the very finest in the city.

In order to view this scene in all its beauty, during the season of the leaf and the flower, it is necessary to ascend to the roof of some one of the superb mansions on the Western side of the Square. From this position, when the summer sun is sinking beyond the gleaming waters of the majestic Hudson, the view on every side is perfectly enchanting; and it would be necessary only to people the grove with the Birds of Paradise, in order to convert this scene into another Eden.

Washington Square being at the Southern termination of the Fifth Avenue, may be regarded as an expansion of that aristocratic street into an area of eight acres, or the exact superficial dimension of the base of the great Pyramid of Gizah. As that mighty structure of fabulous antiquity, on the banks of the Nile, separates the desert of Sahara from the fertile territory of Egypt, so does this Park divide the business-part and common-place end of the town from the consecrated precincts of the "*Haut ton*." Of these precincts, the Fifth Avenue running nearly North and South, is the veritable MAGNETIC MERIDIAN, or the "*line of no variation*," to the needle of Vanity and Fashion. Morning visitors to that "Parisian Arrondissement" must step, in satin slippers, from liveried coaches, or expect the chilling influences of the "cold shoulder." Elegant palaces, with brown stone façades, are the distinguishing external characteristic of this back-bone of the city, of which the Fifth Avenue is the spinal cord, and Washington Square the cerebral developement.

Whatever a thoroughly pure taste may declare respecting the *unfitness* of this sombre brown stone material for city residences, it is doubtless very suitable for Gothic Churches designed to perpetuate the melancholy memory of the "Dark Ages" of a gloomy superstition; and, besides, neither dust nor mud is liable to deface it, it being already of the dirtiest color in the world. But the greater portion of the dwelling-houses on Washington Square are of handsome Baltimore or Philadelphia brick, with pure white marble embellishments, which harmonize delightfully with the foliage of the trees, the gushing of the fountain, the music of the birds, and the prospect of a happy immortality, open for ever to the vision of exalted virtue.

EDITOR.



MAJOR

WM. HALL & SON,
239 BROADWAY,
 (Opposite the Park.) *New-York,*
 MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANO-FORTES,
 FROM NEW AND IMPROVED SCALES,
 Warranted to stand the Climate.

GUITARS.

A very superior article of our own manufacture; made from the best Spanish models, and of seasoned materials. These instruments are unequalled for power and sweetness of tone, and durability and elegance of finish. The new PATENT PEG HEAD is one of the greatest improvements ever made on the guitar. Its construction is much less complicated than the present PATENT HEAD, and no metal is used in its construction. Wm. Hall & Son also manufacture FLUTES, CLARIONETS, FLAGEOLETS, &c. &c. and import all articles in the music line.

Publishers of Music,
Dealers in all kinds of Musical Merchandise.

WM. HALL.

JAMES F. HALL.

MADISON SQUARE,

Between Twenty-third and Twenty-sixth Streets, and between Fifth and Madison Avenues. This modern Park is three miles from the South point of the Battery, and consequently has a very central position on the Island, indicating, perhaps, the municipal distinction to which it may ultimately arrive, in case the City of New-York should be confined to its present area for a century to come. Elegant mansions are rising rapidly around it, in all the splendor of recent Metropolitan improvements. For the coming year its most attractive feature is the Hippodrome, an immense brick structure, one story in altitude, but occupying the entire end of a block, bounded on three sides by Fifth Avenue, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, for the use of a troupe of artists and their various animals, during the World's Fair. This Exhibition is one of the great attractions of the season both for citizens and strangers, young and old.

While speaking of Madison Square, we cannot forbear to express our regret that this Park had not been selected and appropriated as the site of the Crystal Palace. Both the City and the Company which conducts this Exhibition, would have been greatly benefited by that arrangement.

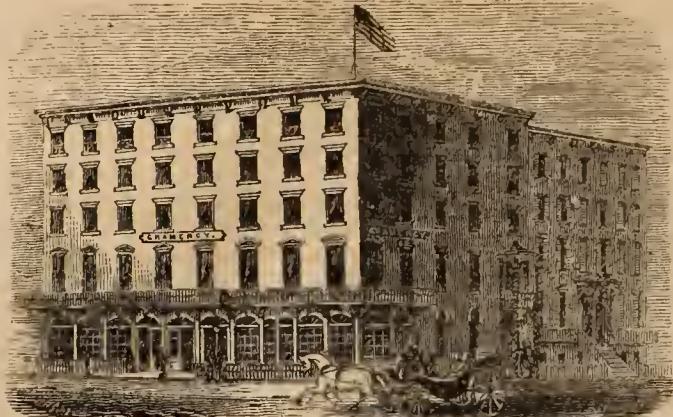
As it is, the Palace, although an immense structure, is lamentably *dwarfed*, in the judgment of the beholder, by the immediate proximity of the Distributing Reservoir, occupying four acres of ground. But all such regrets are now unavailing, and we leave this noble Park to quiet elegance and rapid improvement.

GRAMMERCY PARK.

This is an elegant little Parallelogram at the Southern termination of Lexington Avenue, and at the Northern limit of Irving Place, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, East. It owes its existence, and much of its beauty to the taste and public spirit of Samuel B. Ruggles, Esq. to whom the adjoining property originally belonged. Each owner of the adjoining property is now taxed with the sum of ten dollars per annum, to keep it in repair. It has a substantial and ornamental iron railing, and a hedge of sweet primrose, with gravel walks, shade trees and flowers, refreshed by a lovely fountain. Its position is two and a half miles from the City Hall Park, and only one block east of the Fourth Avenue Railway.

TOMPKINS' SQUARE.

This well-known resort for Military Parade and Pyrotechnic display is situated between Avenues A and B, between Sixth and Tenth streets, in the eastern quarter of the City. Its cultivation is not yet greatly advanced, but being planted with trees and regularly laid out in gravel walks and grass plots, will soon become a rival of the more ancient Parks of the City.



GRAMERCY HOUSE, 908 BROADWAY,

Corner of
Twenty-first street. (Near Madison Square, Union Square, and the Hippodrome,) NEW-YORK,

Is opened for the reception of guests. It contains

TWO HUNDRED & FIFTY ROOMS,

Replete with every MODERN CONVENIENCE, and is furnished throughout in a style of elegance, at least, not surpassed by any Hotel in the city of New-York. It is kept on the

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS COMBINED,

And the Restaurant and Table D'Hote is of the most superior character. The location of the House is in the centre of the

MOST FASHIONABLE PORTION OF THE CITY,

and the Proprietor will spare no exertion to make his House one of the

FIRST CLASS OF FAMILY HOTELS,

While, at the same time, he will be happy to receive as guests those who may temporarily visit the city.

G. DONADI, PROPRIETOR.

SPECTACLES

NO LONGER NEEDED!!

SIGHT RESTORED.

The Subscribers have invented a simple instrument by the use of which the sight may be preserved through life, without the use of glasses, or it may be restored after glasses have been used many years. This wonderful effect is produced without pain, by an instrument philosophically constructed, by which the cornea of the eye is gradually raised to its original convexity. This instrument has now been in successful use more than a year. Abundant testimony of its utility has been received. The public are invited to call and examine.

FROM PROF. C. G. FINNEY, OBERLIN COLLEGE, OHIO.

New-York, Dec. 1st.

The facts in regard to the improvement in my sight by the use of your Eye Cups, are these: I was wearing glasses of 18 inches focus. I have had them changed twice, and am now writing in a bad light with glasses of 48 inches focus, which is the lowest magnifying power used by Messrs. Pike. I can now read common print with the lowest magnifying glasses. I have used them agreeably to your directions about four weeks. I see not why I may not expect in a short time to have sight quite restored by continuing the use of the Cups. I cannot but regard this discovery as of great value.

Yours truly,

C. G. FINNEY.

P. S.—I am in my 60th year, and I have worn glasses about 10 years.

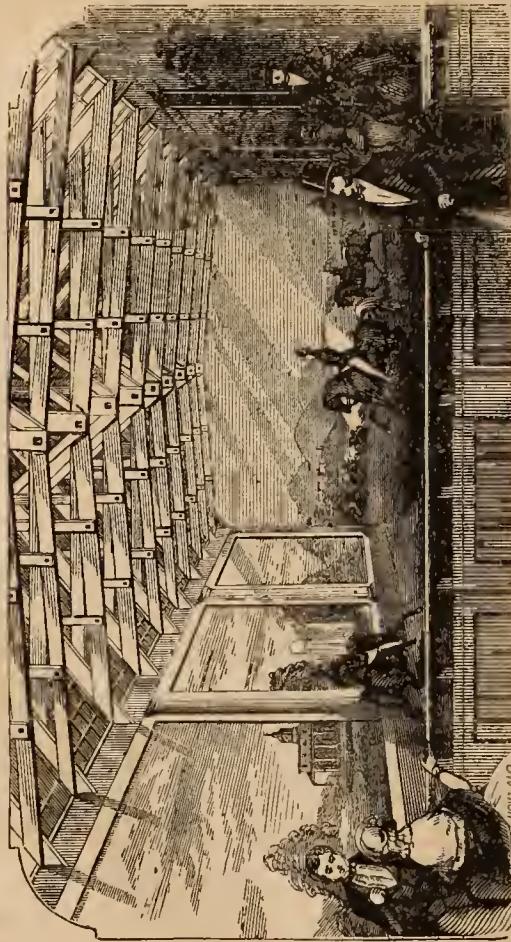
February 17th Prof. Finney writes us, "I read comfortably, and write easily without glasses." Many other letters of like import may be seen at our office.

☒ We will forward the Cups to any person, by mail, on the receipt of \$5

☒ Agents wanted.

J. B. BALL & Co.
No. 100 Nassau-street, New-York

RIDING SCHOOL.



W. H. DISSEBROW'S

W. H. DISSEBROW'S RIDING SCHOOL,

No. 20 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW-YORK.

Open Daily for Ladies and Gentlemen. Hours of Tuition, Ladies—8 A. M. to 3 P. M. Gents—6 to 8 A. M. and 3 to 6, half past 7 to half past 9, P. M.

TERMS.

	Single Lessons	Road Lessons, (one pupil)	Road Lessons, (two or more pupils) each	\$2 00 5 00 3 00 1 00
16 Lessons	\$15 00			
10 " "	10 00	"	"	
4 "		5 00	Exercise Ride in the School	
			All Lessons paid for on commencing.	

ALFRED MARSH,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
208 VARICK-STREET,
NEW-YORK,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
French, English, and American
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

CHOICE PERFUMERY, &c. &c.

Tooth, Hair, Nail, Flesh, White Wash, Stove, and Window Brushes,

POTASH, SAL-SODA, AND BIRD SEED,
SPIRIT GAS, CAMPHENONE, AND LAMP OIL

GLUE, SAND-PAPER & SHELLAC

PROPRIETOR OF

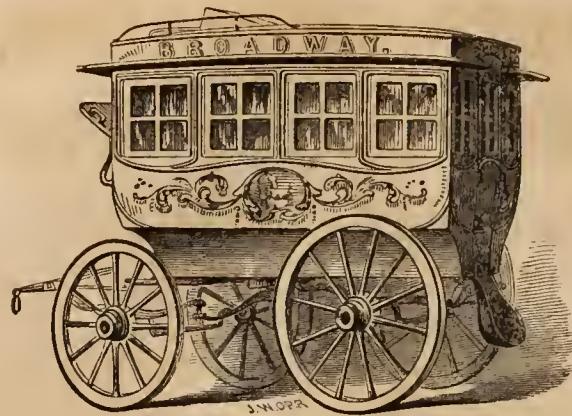
MARSH'S WASHING FLUID,

The best labor-saving article ever introduced for cleaning Clothes, Paint,
Tin Ware, &c.,

Agent for all the Patent Medicines, Liniments, and Ointments.

Wholesale Agent for MARKS' SALT-RHEUM OINTMENT; a first
rate article.

Prescriptions Accurately Prepared with Pure Drugs, at Moderate Prices.



JOHN STEPHENSON,

Manufacturer of

OMNIBUSES,

47 East 27th-street,

N E W - Y O R K .

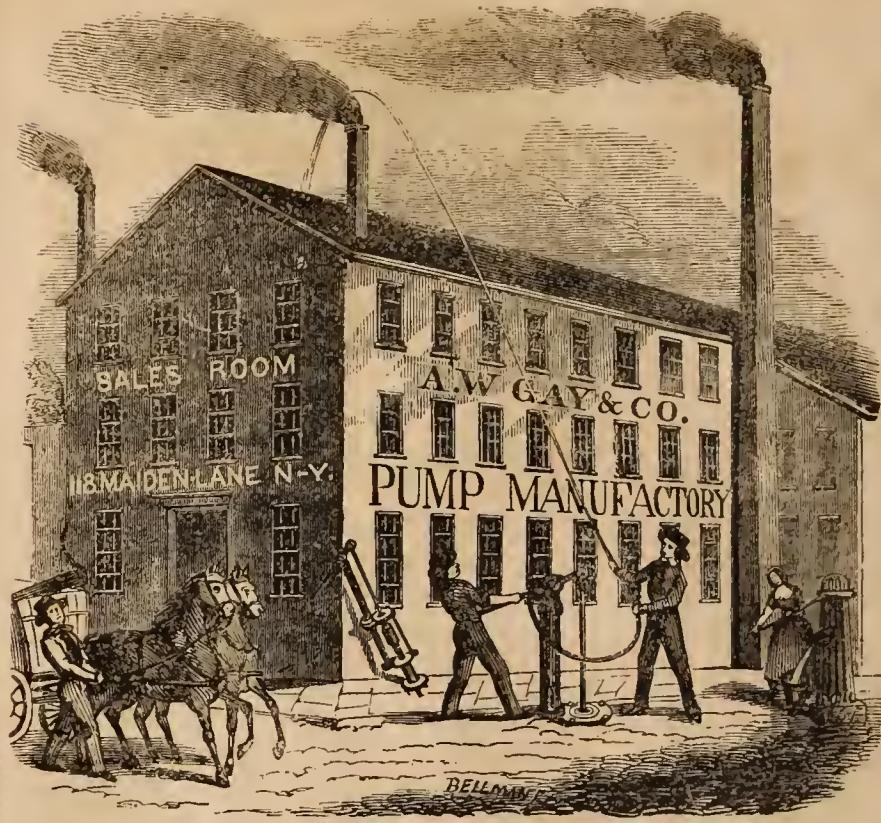


Fac-simile of the Medal awarded to the Patentee of the American Fire-proof Safe, at the World's Fair, London, 1851, now acknowledged to be the champion Safe of the world; can only be had of the manufacturer, and his authorized agents in the United States.

S I L A S C. H E R R I N G ,

PATENTEE AND MANUFACTURER,

135, 137 & 139 GREEN BLOCK, WATER-STREET, NEW-YORK.



SUCTION, FORCING AND ANTI-FREEZING
PREMIUM PUMP,
Warner's Patent.

This is the most simple, durable, powerful, and cheapest Pump in use, for wells and cisterns. It has taken the premium at the NEW-YORK STATE FAIR, and two silver medals of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK; also a premium from the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, of Pennsylvania, and the MARYLAND INSTITUTE, of Baltimore.

FOR STEAMBOATS it is the cheapest and best pump that will satisfy the requirements of the late Act of Congress. It has been approved by the U. S. Inspector, appointed under said Act, and by the Engineer-in-Chief of the U. S. Navy, and is adopted for the "Francis Skiddy," "Croton," &c. &c. and by the "Alair Works,"

A. W. GAY & Co.
118 MAIDEN LANE, NEW-YORK.

FARRAND'S DAGUERREAN GALLERY.

No. 307 Broadway, New-York,

(Near the Irving House.)



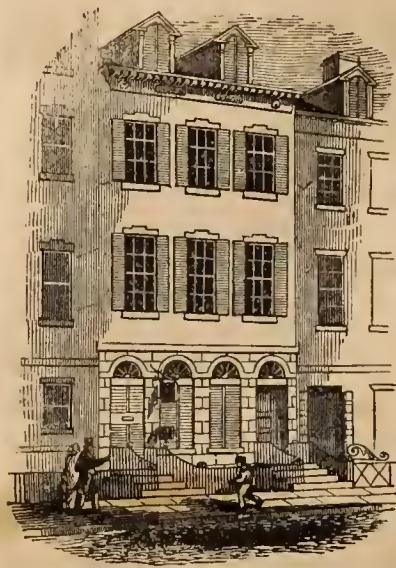
Of all the arts which distinguish the present age, and raise it "*above all Greek, above all Roman fame*," the great Daguerrean discovery and its scientific application to the useful and ornamental purposes of life, must be acknowledged to stand pre-eminent. Fifty years ago, what mortal would have been convinced, by either argument or prophecy, that the solar ray could be made to etch on a metallic surface all the objects of material nature, and particularly the nicest lineaments of the "*human face divine*." Yet so it is ; and the reader has only to repair to Mr. Farrand's apartments, at 307 Broadway, to behold the beautiful effects of this modern art.

The visitor may take a seat before the well-adjusted apparatus of this establishment, and in a moment his likeness will be presented to him more correctly executed than by the united skill of all the limners in the world. The *pencil of light*, when directed by proper apparatus, tells no untruths ; and the **PHOTOGRAPHIC ART** is the veritable Queen of the Fairies, who "*holds the mirror up to nature*."

Let parents go with their children, husbands with their wives, and bachelors with each other, to Farrand's.

EDITOR.

CHARLES S. ROWELL,



DENTAL

SURGEON,

No. II CHAMBERS-STREET,

NEAR THE

CITY HALL PARK & CHATHAM-STREET,

NEW-YORK.

The Practice of Dr. Rowell's office embraces every operation known to the profession, from the simple extraction, or insertion of single teeth, to the restoration of complete upper and under sets on the finest gold plates. He also inserts pure gold palates, when necessary, for the restoration of the voice. Teeth are filled either with gold or tin as may be desired; and irregular or deformed ones are adjusted and improved. Complete sets, mounted on fine gold, are scientifically adapted to every variety of form and condition of the gums, for perfect and permanent adhesion by atmospheric pressure; so that the usual difficulties, even with the upper sets, are entirely obviated by a superior accuracy of conformation, which excludes all disengaging air. And, while the best materials and workmanship known to the profession are invariably employed, the charges are reduced to the lowest remunerative scale.

Patients visiting Dr. Rowell's office, always receive the promptest possible attention, and every operation is performed with the utmost care and consideration. His long experience in his profession has familiarized him with the most intricate and difficult cases, and with the best methods of treatment; and he assiduously avails himself of every progressive improvement in practice, whether instrumental or medicinal.

THE
DENTAL ART.



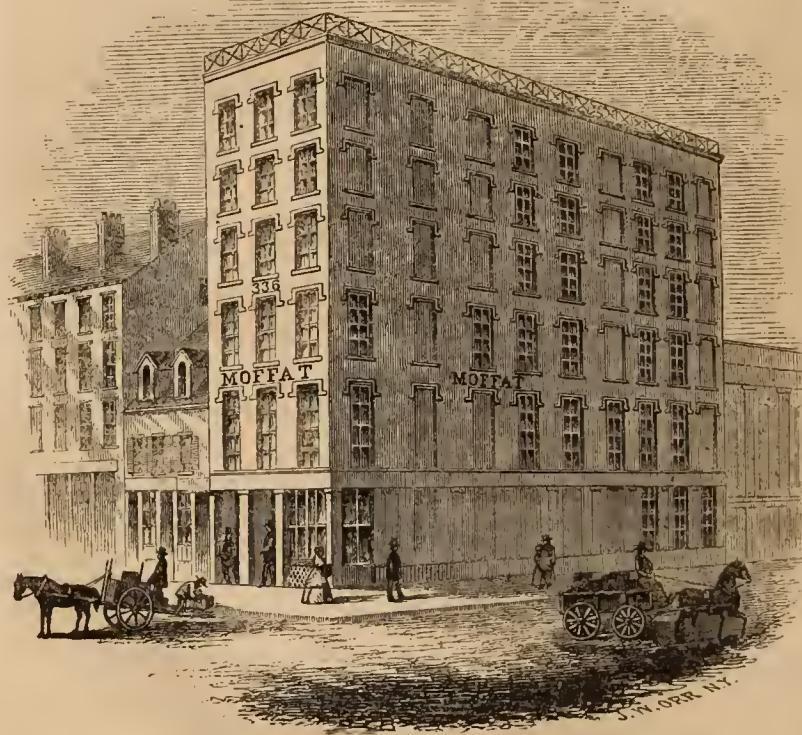
Among all the useful and ornamental arts and sciences by which modern civilization is distinguished from that of every former era in the history of our planet, practical Dentistry occupies a very conspicuous position. If mastication, deglutition and healthful appropriation of necessary nutriment must be acknowledged as indispensable processes in the human physical economy, the principal instruments which seize the food and prepare it for the normal action of the digestive apparatus cannot fail to be regarded as of vital consequence to the life and health and longevity of man. Such instruments are the TEETH. They crush and separate the aliment of man into such comminuted parts as can readily pass the cesophagus, enter the stomach in a pulpy condition, mingled with the salivary fluid furnished by the glands of the mouth, and thus present itself to the gastric juice ready for its salutary action. Without these organs, high and vigorous and florid health is found to be impossible, especially in the periods of growing youth and active manhood. In this state of things, the multiplied diseases which inactivity, luxury and vice, bring upon the human family, are known by sad experience to concentrate all their malignities upon the exposed organs of mastication. These, in the present depraved condition of the human system, are the first to fail in their function, agonize in torture, and crumble in decay. What wonder then, that the art which protects, preserves and even restores them, should be held in so great esteem, that no less than two hundred and fifty Dental Practitioners should find remunerative employment in the city of New-York and its suburban cities and villages; and that some of them, like the successful in other callings, should amass fortunes. Among these dozen scores of Dental Operators in the metropolis, some are of high and some of low degree, accommodated, on the one hand, to the discernment of the wise, and on the other, to the folly of the ignorant. Among Dentists of the former class, is the well known gentleman whose professional notice occupies the preceeding page, as a component part of the general card of the city presented in this work.

Doctor Charles Rowell has been long and honorably known to his professional collaborators, as well as to the public. For more than twenty years his rooms in Chambers-street, near the City Hall Park and Chatham-street, have been a favorite resort for patients of both sexes, as well among his fellow citizens as from the country at large. The confidence reposed in his ability has been neither misplaced nor abused. Full of activity, anecdote and good nature, he induces those who have once made his professional acquaintance, to cherish and preserve it, insomuch that his business has long required the labor of several assistants, to enable him to meet his engagements.

A fine set of artificial masticators, to one who has lost those bestowed by nature, is an acquisition of great practical value, both for use and ornament; and Dr. Rowell professes the art of constructing them in great perfection.

EDITOR.

**MOFFAT'S
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS,
AND
PHOENIX BITTERS,**



**W. B. MOFFAT, M. D.
336 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.**

THE LIFE MEDICINES.

If Experience is an instruter of any value, and if the unbounded success of a medicinal remedy bc a proper test of its qualities, MOFFATT's LIFE MENICINES need no other testimonial.

The far-reaching success, and the wide-spread celebrity of these medicines have been unparalleled in the history of the healing art. In no part of the world, and in no age, has any general remedy for human diseases obtained such universal confidence. The pilgrim to California over the Rocky Mountains, and the trappers by the streams of Utah and Nebraska, provide for themselves, in their hazardous adventures, these celebrated medicines. The New World and the Old, as well as the Islands of the Sea, are familiar with the LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS. In Europe, with all its learned Medical Schools and numerous Patentees of medicinal specifics for every form of human disease, these medicines have become so extensively and experimentally known within the last few years, that they have already superseded nearly all the popular remedies of rival pretension.

The LIFE PILLS owe their title to the fact that they prolong and save life in thousands of instances every year, if not every month, week and day.

The PHŒNIX BITTERS are so named because they possess the power of reviving the smothered embers of vitality throughout the physical constitution of man, as the Phoenix is said to be re-vitalized in the smouldering ashes of its own dissolution by fire.

Both these medicines are solely and purely *vegetable*, containing neither arsenic nor mercury, nor any other mineral in any form. They are wholly composed of vegetable extracts known to some Indian tribes, but wholly unknown among ignorant pretenders to medical science in the schools of rival sects.

The first effect of these remedies is to cleanse the alimentary canal in all its convolutions, and restore it to its normal functions. In effecting this important purpose, they do not deplete and debilitate the system, but on the contrary renovate and invigorate it. They may, therefore, be safely taken by patients suffering under the most exhausting debility. Another important effect of these medicines, is to correct disturbances in the kidneys and urinary organs.

THE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS have always been signally successful in curing those peculiar diseases for which Mercury has been generally regarded as the sole specific; and also in removing the effects of mercury itself from the system, with much more power and certainty than the most successful preparation of sarsaparilla.

It is unnecessary to specify any particular disease for the cure of which these medicines are designed, since, by restoring the alimentary, digestive and excretory organs to the proper exercise of their legitimate functions, they prepare the way for the thorough and speedy extirpation of every human disease. Flatulence, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn, Head-ache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor, Melancholy, Diarrhoea, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Asthma, Consumption, Salt-rheum, Erysipelas, and cutaneous eruptions, are among the diseases which yield readily to these remedies.

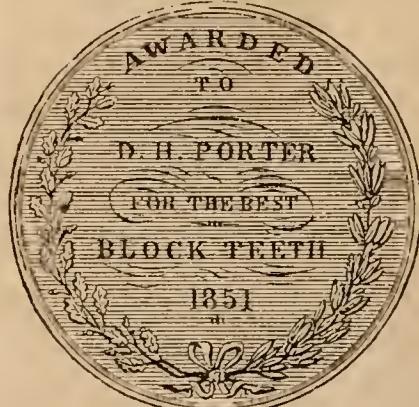
Travellers by sea and land should provide themselves with these medicines, to be used when required, in the absence of Physicians and friends.

Editor.

D. H. PORTER,
94 DUANE-STREET, NEW-YORK,
(One door west of Broadway,)

PORCELAIN TEETH, BLOCKS, AND CONTINUOUS GUMS,
And Mechanical Dentistry in general.

Agent for the sale of Gold Foil and Plate, Operating Chairs, Dental Furnaces, Muffles, Slides, Spar, Silex, Clay, &c. &c.



From C. C. Allen, M.D., Editor of the Dental Recorder.

NEW-YORK, July 19th, 1851.
MR. PORTER:—Dear Sir,—The Block Teeth which you have made for me I think inferior to none that I have seen. They combine, in an eminent degree, all the qualities which it is desirable that Porcelain Teeth should possess—strength, proof against fire, and a close and faithful resemblance to the natural Teeth. I shall recommend them to any Dentists who desire work of the kind. CHAS. C. ALLEN.

From the same.

Prof. John Allen is very fortunate in having Dr. D. H. Porter, of this city, as his Agent for giving instructions and selling rights for his new method of uniting single teeth, by a continuous silicious gum. Dr. Porter's great experience in Block making gives him advantages over those of less practice, and has enabled him already to make improvements upon Prof. Allen's original plan. The specimens of this kind of work, made by Dr. P. are certainly superior to any that I have seen. C. C. ALLEN,
NEW-YORK, April 1st, 1853.

From A. Hill, D. D. S., Co-Editor of the Dental Recorder.

NORWALK, CONN., Jan. 19, 1853.

I do not hesitate to say that the work put up by Dr. D. H. Porter, whether mounted in single teeth, blocks, or after the new method of Dr. John Allen, is among the best I have ever seen. If the success of Dr. Allen's new style of work depended entirely with Dr. Porter, I am confident its success would be certain. I am happy to learn that Dr. P. is making arrangements to accommodate the profession in the line of Artistic and Mechanical Dentistry, in which he most certainly excels. A. HILL.

NEW-YORK, April 2, 1853.

We fully concur in the opinions above expressed.

GEO. E. HAWES, 21 Bond-street, N. York.

CHAS. MERRITT, Bridgeport, Conn.

SAMUEL MALLETT, New Haven, Conn.

BLOCK WORK.

This modification of the original manufacture of Artificial Mineral Teeth, as introduced by the French, English, and early American artists, is becoming every year more popular in proportion to the improvement of the workmanship. For most cases in which artificial substitutes for human teeth are required, single teeth either with or without colored gums, will always be preferred. Some cases, however, imperatively demand what is technically denominated BLOCK TEETH. These are of two kinds. The earliest invention of this kind, consisted in moulding the materials from which artificial teeth are made, in blocks of several teeth united together at the base, by an imitation of the natural gum, and adapted exactly to the metallic plate which sustains them in the mouth.

By a late invention, single teeth of the usual kind are set upon the plate and fixed in their position by an artificial gum, continuous from one extremity of the plate to the other.

In both these kinds of manufacture Dr. Porter, whose professional card is given on the opposite page, is an expert artist. Fifteen years' practical experience in Dentistry, superadded to a native talent for this species of manufacture, eminently qualifies him for success.

Dr. Porter's professional prosperity is rendered the more evident as contrasted with the ill success of several competitors who have encountered the rivalry only to meet discomfiture. This results, in part, from the intrinsic difficulties connected inseparably with this particular branch of manufacture. Men of ordinary ingenuity and moderate attainments may construct a hat, a carriage, or a piano-forte; but to imitate successfully such beautiful and delicate organs of the human body as the teeth, imparting to them the color, the form, the translucency of those bestowed on man by nature, and possessing the strength and durability adequate to their important purposes;—this is the problem which has been solved only by persevering genius.

Of the new species of Block Teeth, patented by Dr. Allen, of Cincinnati, of whom Dr. Porter is an Agent, the specimens exhibited to the writer within a few weeks past, are, in his judgment, an improvement upon all former samples brought to his knowledge. This sort of Block Work has the advantage of combining the best specimens of single teeth made by the American manufacturers, with a base of surpassing elegance and strength.

EDITOR.

E. FERRIS,

44 NASSAU-STREET,

Near the Post Office.

Fashionable and Anatomical

BOOT & SHOE MAKER.

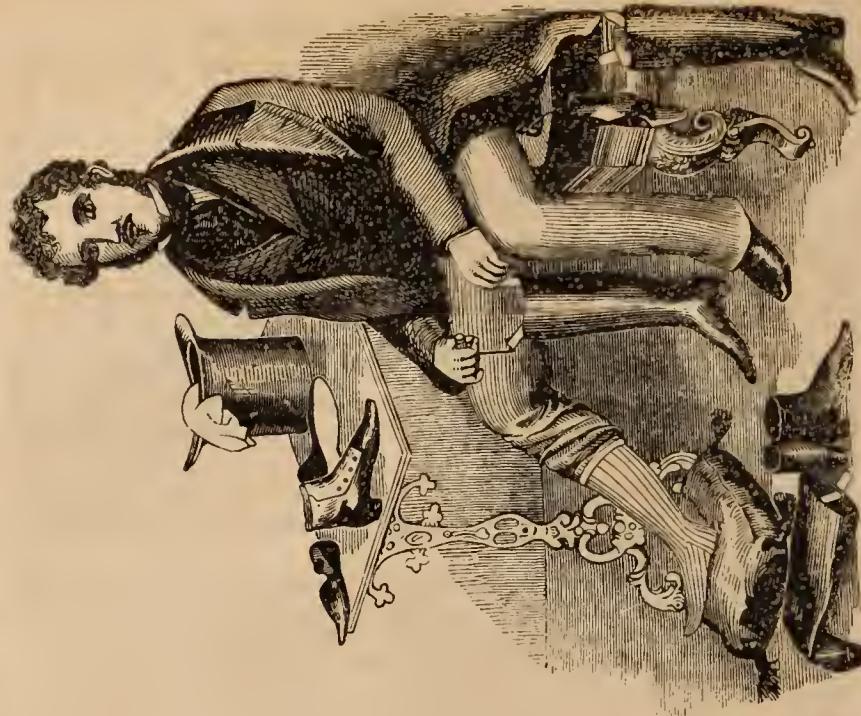
THE SUBSCRIBER begs to call the attention of gentlemen troubled with Corns or Bunions to his

NEW METHOD OF MAKING LASTS,

as it is well-known that nearly all new Boots hitherto introduced, require several weeks' wear before they become easy, caused by the last being made upon principles not in union with the foot.

He would also invite gentlemen to give him a call who want really good and handsome hoots, shoes, or gaiters, that are intrinsically better, as well as much lower in prices than those of any Fashionable Establishment in Broadway.

He would particularly recommend his superior CONGRESS GAITERS, as being an article pleasant to wear, and beautiful to the eye. These articles are executed in a style superior to any others in the city. Boots made to order, on the celebrated plan of taking "*Drawings of the Feet*," and keeping a pair of lasts for each customer, by which means a miss is rendered impossible. No matter how many Corns or Bunions there may be on the feet, a very handsome and easy fit will in all cases be guaranteed.



THE
**NEWARK INDIA RUBBER
MANUFACTURING COMPANY.**

WAREHOUSE,
59 MAIDEN LANE, NEW-YORK,
Factory, NEWARK, New Jersey.

This Company are Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers
in all the various fabrics made under the

ANGLOODYEAR'S PATENT TRADE MARK.

THEIR
S H O E S ,

For quality, style, and finish are unsurpassed by any in the
market, and are made with special reference to
the home and foreign trades.

The Stock consists of all the different varieties of
PERPETUAL GLOSS BOOTS & SHOES,
FOR MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN,
INDIA RUBBER WHIPS,
COATS, LEGGINS, PONCHOS, and all kinds of CLOTHING.

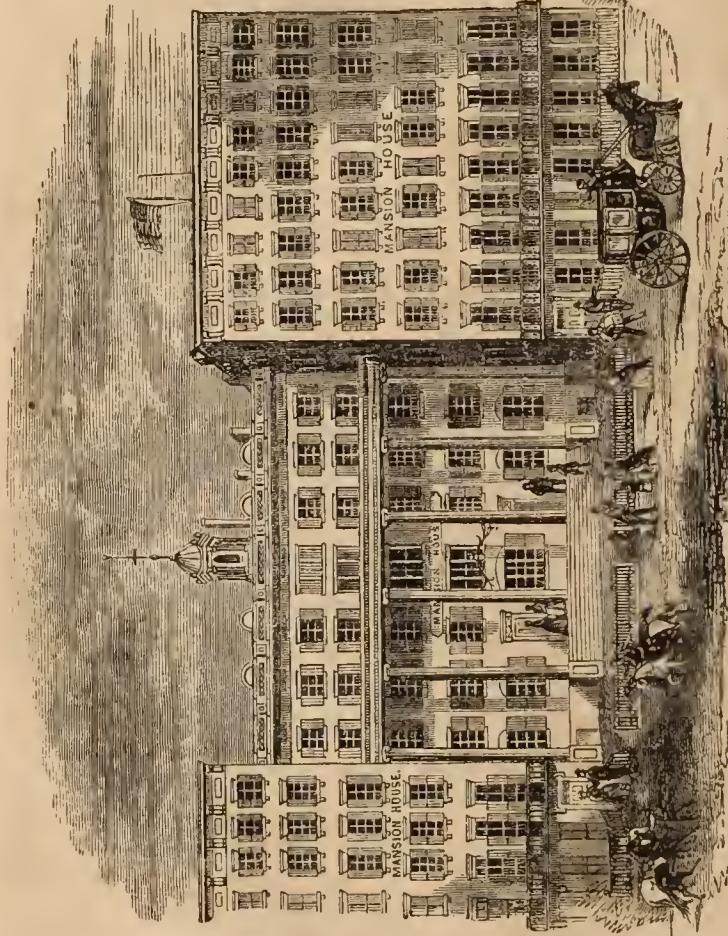
Carriage Cloths,
HOSE, STEAM PACKING, MACHINE BELTING, LIFE PRESERVERS, GLOVES,
TRAVELING BAGS,
TOYS. BALLS, RATTLES, WALLETS, DOLLS, &c. &c. &c.

59 MAIDEN LANE, NEW-YORK,

THREE DOORS FROM WILLIAM-STREET.

This House is situated on BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, midway between Fulton and Wall-street Ferries, commanding a view of the Bay of NEW-YORK, and the country around, and is only ten minutes from the Exchange, via Wall-st. Ferry.

It has been enlarged and newly fitted up, expressly for transient or permanent boarders. No pains will be spared to make it a desirable residence. Omnibuses pass the House every five minutes, to and from the different ferries.



MANSION HOUSE,

HICKS-STREET, BROOKLYN,

EDWIN R. YALE, PROPRIETOR.

CITY OF BROOKLYN.

This noble suburb of the Metropolis, destined ere long to become its eastern wing, already boasts one-fifth its population. Although separated by a river too deep and broad to be bridged with advantage, the two cities, *Mother* and *Daughter*, are intimately associated by ferries quicker and cheaper than any other transit. One penny per mile for travel in a comfortable Drawing-room, pleasantly ventilated in summer, and genially warmed in winter; frequently enlivened by music, and always exemplary with decorum;—this is a “*quid pro quo*” not usually obtained. But thus it is that Brooklyn is wedded to New-York, by a bond too pleasant to be broken.

The lesser city has some advantages which the other can never boast. Her high and airy situations, her summer residences over-looking the Bay and Rivers, are exclusively her own. These are intimately connected with ruddy countenances and lively blood, which, in their turn, are plainly expressive of health and enjoyment.

Brooklyn has been called “*the City of Churches*,” not because it has two churches, as in the case of Baltimore, called the “*City of Monuments*” because it has *two*; but Brooklyn has *many* churches and is constantly building more, and within her churches she has many ministers, among whom it is not improper to name Mr. Beecher, Mr. Storrs, Dr. Cox, and Professor Bush, all of whom have made their distinctive marks on the scroll of notoriety.

Among the characteristic features of Brooklyn, the *United States Navy Yard* is the most imposing; but of this we have spoken in another place.

It has a fine City Hall of white marble, creditable to the spirit of its enterprising inhabitants. Whether it was erected at so great an expense, to prevent the early association of Brooklyn with New-York, remains yet to be discovered.

Another feature of Brooklyn is the “*Atlantic Dock*,” a fine Basin of water containing many acres, protected by wharves and stores from the winds and tides, in which vessels ride in safety through the winter.

Greenwood Cemetery is also within the southern confine of this corporation, full two miles distant from its City Hall. Of this too we have treated on another page. These three establishments are sufficient of themselves to render any city great.

There is only one city in all the New England States more populous than Brooklyn. Its population has doubled nearly four times in thirty years. The same ratio of increase will give its population in 1872, numerically equal to that of New-York at the present time.

EDITOR.

ROOT'S
PREMIUM GALLERY,
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For Portraits of Adults, by our process, and improved instruments, a *cloudy day* is quite as favorable as clear weather.

For Children, a clear day (between 12 and 2) is preferable. In dress, avoid white blue, or light pink.

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Whether visitors wish pictures taken or not, we shall at all times be happy to see them.

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FOREIGN CONSULS IN NEW-YORK.

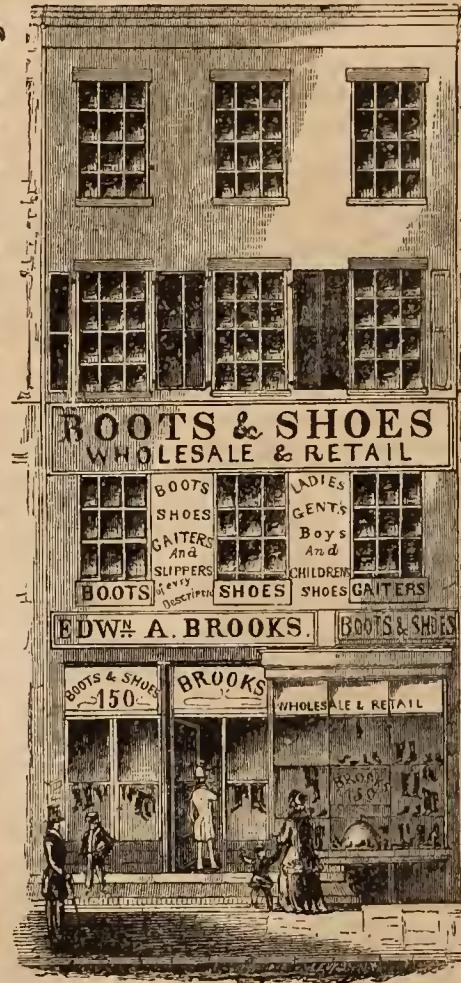
Badin Consulate. John W. Schmidt, 56 New-st.
Bavaria. George H. Liemon, 69 Liberty-st.
Brazil. A. J. De M. Faleao, 37 Howard-st.
" Vice-Consul. Louis J. Defigamere, 34 Platt-st.
Bremen. Edward A. Oelricks, 89 Broad-st.
Brunswick. G. I. Bechtel, 17 South William-st.
Chili. Theodore W. Riley, 42 South-st.
Costa Rica. Royal Phelps, 14 Stone-st.
Denmark. Edward Bech, 69 West-st.
France. Felix Lacasta, 4 State-st.
Frankfort. Frederick Wissman, 5 Hanover-st.
Great Britain. Anthony Barclay, 58 Barclay-st.
Greece. L. N. Prassacachi, 21 Beaver-st.
Hamburgh. Ferdinand Kurch, 82 Broad-st.
Mexico. F. De Arrangoiz, corner of Pearl-st. and Old Slip.
Naples. J. C. Vertu, corner of Front-st. and Maiden Lane.
Netherlands. John C. Zimmerman, 24 Exchange-Place.
New Grenada. Gregorio Dominquez, 108 Pearl-st.
Nicaragua. Amory Edwards, 9 and 11 Park Place.
Norway. C. E. Habicht, 94 Wall-st.
Sweden. " " "
Peru. Thomas Galway, 104 Pearl-st.
Portugal. C. H. S. De La Figaniere, 81 Front-st.
Prussia. J. W. Schmidt, 56 New-st.
Roman States. Louis B. Buisse, 43 John-st.
Russia. Alexis Eustaphieve, 107 Tenth-st.
Sardinia. Louis Mossi, 15 Beaver-st.
Saxony. J. W. Schmidt, 56 New-st.
Sicily. J. C. Vertu, corner of Front and Maiden Lane.
Spain. Francisco Stoughton, 115 Leonard-st.
Switzerland. Louis P. De Luze.
Tuscany. William H. Aspenwall, 55 South-st.
Hanover. Edward Stucken, 76 Beaver-st.

DOWN TOWN STORE,
150 FULTON-STREET,

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Boots & Shoes of every description, Wholesale and Retail.

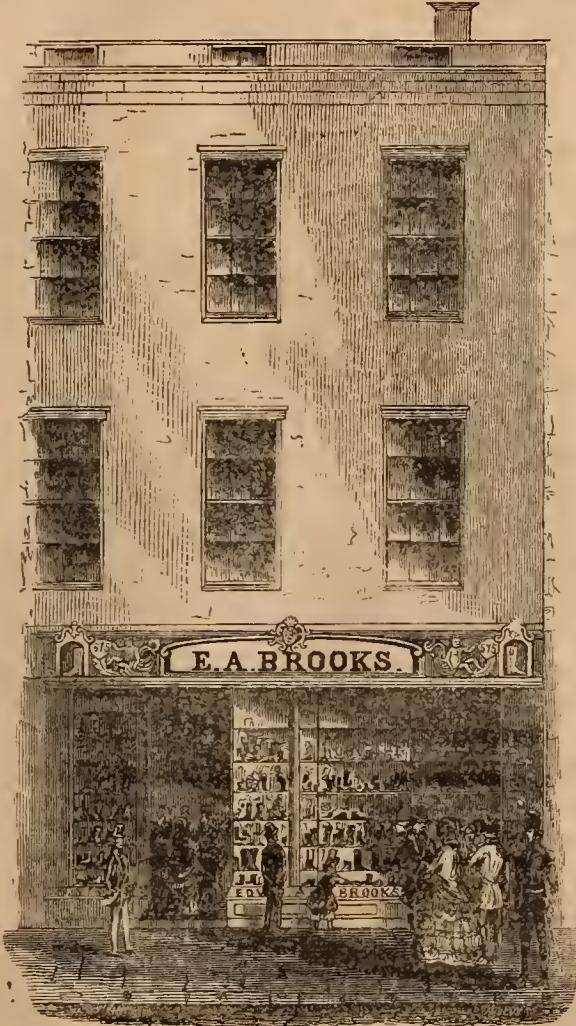
Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, Ties, Bushkins, &c.

Of every style, and in infinite variety, all made by artistic workmen.
Every article is made under the special direction of E. A. Brooks, who is well known as the

Manufacturer of Superior Fashionable Dress Boots,
AND FOR THE PATENT ELASTIC SHANKS.

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Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses', Youth's, Boys', & Infant's
BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, SLIPPERS, TIES, BUSKINS, TOILET SLIPPERS, &c.



The largest assortment of fine Boots and Shoes in the city.

METROPOLITAN
BOOT & SHOE EMPIORIUM.



FRENCH'S HOTEL, CORNER OF FRANKFORT-STREET AND CITY HALL SQUARE,

(Opposite the City Hall and Park Fountain.)

New-York City.

Was built and opened by the Subscribers, May 1, 1849, who trust that for Convenience, Elegance, Comfort and Economy, it cannot be surpassed in the world. It contains more Rooms than any other Hotel on this Continent, save one only, all of which are warmed gratis. They are all fitted up with marble top wash-stands, which are supplied with Croton water through silver-plated cocks. There is but one bed in a room; the halls and water closets on every floor will be lit with gas during the night. The Hotel is in the *Immediate Vicinity of Mercantile Business*, and the Principal Places of Amusement, and offers every inducement to those who consult CONVENIENCE, ELEGANCE AND ECONOMY, as the prices will be sufficiently moderate to suit any portion of the travelling public. There is a Barber's shop and an extensive range of bath rooms connected therewith. The Hotel will be conducted on the European plan of lodging rooms, and meals, as they may be ordered, in the spacious and splendid Refectory.

Porters will be up during the night to admit Lodgers, and also to call them at any hour they may desire; and in no case will servants be permitted to exact or receive perquisites.

R. FRENCH.

FRENCH'S HOTEL, CITY HALL SQUARE,

Corner of Frankfort-street, At the City Hall Park,
NEW-YORK.

On the opposite page is an external view of this justly celebrated Hotel, conducted on the European plan of letting rooms for lodgings, and providing an extensive Saloon, where meals may be had "to order" at any hour of the day, and at such prices as shall suit the tastes of the customers.

This plan of a house of entertainment is well adapted to the convenience of a large class of persons visiting the metropolis, especially when they propose to remain only a few days; hence, French's Hotel is always a favorite with the travelling public. Its position on the East side of the City Hall Park, in full view of the Public Buildings and the Park Fountain, together with ten acres of open ground filled with ornamental and forest trees, is rarely equalled on the American Continent.

This plan of renting lodging rooms, and furnishing meals as they are ordered, in the Saloon, is constantly gaining popularity; and Mr. French has the credit of having first adopted it on a large and splendid scale in this city. He has his imitators already—perhaps, in time, he may have his equals—but years will, probably, come and go before he will have his superior, as he has the advantage of experience, being the oldest Hotel-keeper in the city.

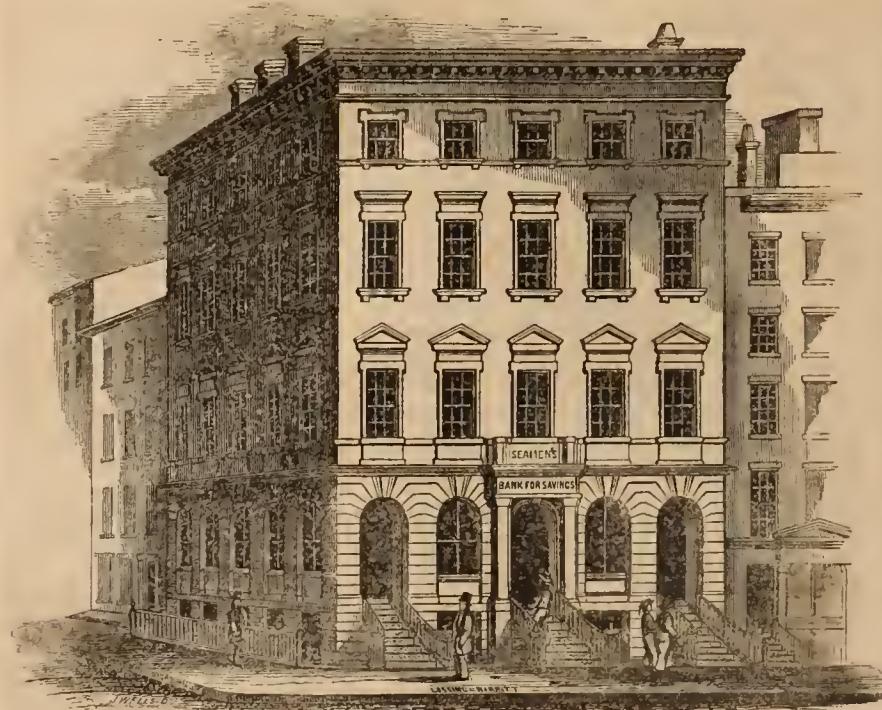
This Establishment is provided with all the conveniences which a traveller can reasonably desire—fine Reading Rooms, Baths, Barber's Shop, and, above all, each visiter having a room exclusively to himself; also, experienced and prompt attendants who are obedient to every call, and who are well paid for their services by their employer, and never allow themselves to be humiliated by taking a *bribe* or a *bounty* from the visitors at the house. In this respect, therefore, French's Hotel is not on the European plan, nor on the plan of most other Hotels in this country, at which men and women are employed at low wages, in order that their livelihood shall depend on their skill in *mendicancy*.

Such practices, on the part of Landlords and their domestics, are equally disgraceful to both, and wholly derogatory to a nation of freemen, professing to abhor alike the arrogance of the despot and the servility of the slave.

Although French's Hotel is sure to be full to overflowing, during the whole season of the Fair, there is always hope of finding accommodation, inasmuch as the company is continually coming and going, so that the departure of one makes room for the advent of another. And so let it be, for the mutual benefit of the accomplished Entertainer and the thousands entertained.

EDITOR.

JOHN C. BEALE,
78 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.



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AND
MANUFACTURER OF BLANK BOOKS,**

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100

THE ISLANDS OF NEW-YORK.

Of all the Islands belonging to the United States, those which constitute the site and harbor of New-York are the largest and most important. Five of the Counties of the State are insular, viz. New-York, Richmond, Kings, Queens and Suffolk, and all these Counties have an intimate relation to the City, insomuch that full two hundred thousand of their inhabitants besides those of New-York proper, constitute its suburban population.

Manhattan Island

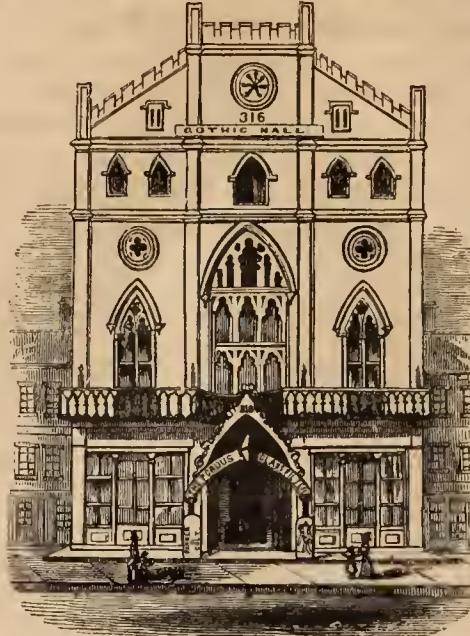
Comprises the City and County of New-York, by far the most populous County and City in the Union. There is no island in the world, of the same size, containing so many inhabitants as *Manahatta*, once the favorite resort of Indian tribes, and now the centre of the commerce of the Western Hemisphere. It is twelve miles long from North to South and less than two miles wide in its greatest breadth, from East to West, and yet its present population exceeds half a million. Originally when the native tribes burnt their signal-fires upon its hills, and sought their food in its valleys, this island was rocky and uneven; but its avenues and streets, so far as completed, have all been graded in conformity with an established plan designed to promote the important objects of thorough drainage, and economical preparation for building purpose. The only building material found on the island at the present time, is a coarse stone suited only for rough cellar walls, building-sand, and an indifferent quarry of marble or lime-stone, which has been little explored and to no great profit. It is situated near Kings Bridge and the Spuytendivel Creek at the very Northern point of the Island. The Hudson river, the East river, and the Harlæm river, are the natural boundaries of this noble Island, which, like the Italian Peninsula, resembles somewhat the form of a boot, the heel of which is at Corlaers Hook and the toe at the Battery.

The admirable fitness of this noble Island for the site of a great commercial city, arises partly from its perfectly land-locked situation, having four navigable avenues of approach, viz. the Narrows, between Long and Staten-Island, the Kills, between Staten-Island and New-Jersey, the Hudson, between Manhattan-Island and New-Jersey, and the East-River, between Manhattan and Long-Island, with one of the finest bays and harbors in the world, capable of mooring the shipping of all nations in safety.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND

**WATER COOLERS, JARS,
REFRIGERATORS, &c.**

HYDRAULIC DEPOT,



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**316 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
MAIN DEPOT OF THE POROUS GLASS FILTER.**



For purifying all kinds of water. This filter has given universal satisfaction. It is self cleansing, and cannot clog up.

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FORCE, LIFT, AND ROTARY

**PUMPS,
GARDEN ENGINES, &c.**

ISLANDS OF NEW-YORK.

LONG ISLAND.

This is the largest Island in the United States, deriving its name from its great length compared with its breadth, being one hundred and forty miles from Fort Hamilton at the Narrows, to Montauk Point, its Eastern Cape. It contains three of the counties of the State, viz. King's, Queen's, and Suffolk; one of the six largest cities in the Union, and next to New-York, the largest insular city in America, and one of the finest Navy Yards in the Republic. In consequence of its extensive horticultural establishments, Long Island has been justly styled the "*Garden of New-York*"; and its fisheries contribute largely to the regular supply of the markets of the Metropolis.

Long Island is separated from the main land of New-York, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, by a broad sheet of tide water, known as Long Island Sound, not less than thirty miles in its greatest breadth; and from the main ocean by a sandy bar, denominated Long Island Beach, and an intervening channel several miles in breadth, of comparatively quiet waters. Upon this beach the stormy tides of the Atlantic lose their giant force before they eddy into the beautiful bays and inlets of the Island.

The principal Harbors of this fortunate Island are those of Brooklyn and Sag Harbor, about one hundred miles asunder. Gardiner's Bay divides the Eastern extremity of Long Island into two parts or capes, like the tail of a fish whose mouth is at the Narrows, holding friendly converse, by means of the Batteries of Fort Hamilton, with Fort Lafayette, in the Channel. These two Fortresses, together with another on Staten Island Shore, and two strong Batteries below, command this Pass in so effectual a manner as to render the approach of an enemy's fleet to the city an enterprise of no small hazard, except on errands of peace.

The soil of Long Island is mostly sandy and poor, especially in the Eastern counties, but has been greatly improved by patient and scientific culture, aided by the means of fructification afforded by the city and the sea.

An extensive whale-fishery is constantly prosecuted by ships from Sag Harbor.

The counties of Queen's and Suffolk are favorite resorts for sportsmen from the city, in pursuit of grouse, ducks, woodcocks, quails, trout and sheepshead.

The whole Northern Shore of this Island is indented with numerous Bays, Creeks and Inlets, affording excellent Harbors, around which are beautiful and healthy villages to which many of the inhabitants of the Metropolis annually resort in the summer months for rest and rustication. It was from this Island that Washington effected his memorable retreat after the most sanguinary battle of the American Revolution.

But it is as a suburb of New-York, and a portion of the area upon which the city expands itself from year to year, that Long Island is noticed in this place. Its city of the dead, Greenwood Cemetery, is an off-shoot of the Metropolis; and so also are the cities of the living, Brooklyn and Williamsburg, as well as Flushing, Jamaica, Rockaway, and Astoria, all of which are destined to grow with the growth, and strengthen with the strength of the Mother of American citizens; and it would be no more strange that the counties of New-York and King's should ultimately form the same municipality, than that the Counties of Middlesex and Surry should unite in composing the present City of London.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

This beautiful Gem of the Bay, a natural "Emerald Isle," always green and lovely, divides the channel of the East River into two parts at the point where it unites with the broader Hudson in forming the spacious Bay of New-York. It may be regarded, therefore, as a *tongue* in the *mouth* of that river, which speaks sometimes in the tones of martial thunder, when Fort Columbus, situated on its summit, welcomes the approach of some ocean-steamer or ship-of-war as it enters the port. The two-and-forty pounders of this noble fortress, frequently awaken the echoes of every part of the Metropolis.

Governor's Island is about a mile in circuit, having an elevation of some fifty feet at its centre, and contains, besides Fort Columbus already named, Castle William, a circular fort sixty feet in height, rising from the water's edge at the North-west angle of the Island, having a subterranean causeway leading to the main fortification. Whilst this Castle assists in the defence of the Hudson and the main Channel of the East River, another Battery defends the Southern Pass, called Buttermilk Channel, which separates the Island from South Brooklyn.

A visit to Governor's Island is one among many delightful excursions which gratify intelligent strangers, as well as citizens, especially in the summer months, when cooling breezes and elegant scenery are objects of universal desire.

The passage of the Channel from the Battery, in boats managed by the far-famed Boatmen of Whitehall, who have rowed triumphantly against the world, is at once a romantic and pleasing adventure. The military officers of the Island take great pleasure in affording every facility to respectable parties in viewing the public works.

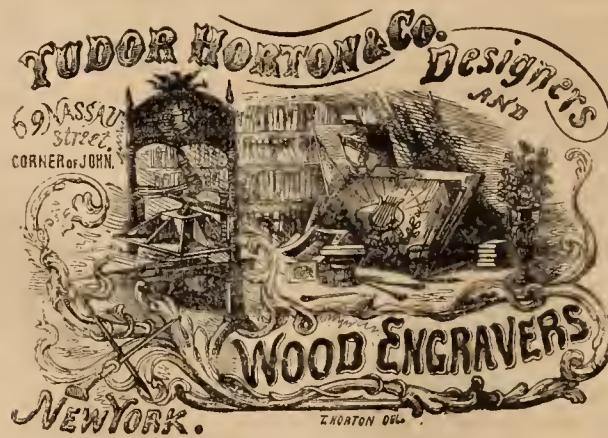
STATEN ISLAND.

This is the second Island in size forming the harbor of New-York, and is about fifty miles in circumference, its longest diameter being eighteen miles. It is distinguished from all the others by its elevated hills and undulated surface, its highest points being little less elevated than the highlands of Navesink, which is the most southerly bluff of any importance on the Atlantic coast of North America.

Staten Island has three sheets of water bounding its triangular sides, viz., the Bay of New-York, Amboy Bay, and Battenkill Sound, commonly called the Kills. It is reached by several Ferry Boats from the city, at the distance of six or ten miles, the principal landing being at Quarantine, at the point nearest the city. At its south-eastern angle it has a lighthouse and two fortifications; one at the summit, and one at the base of the Hill, with a masked Battery between.

Staten Island, like Long Island and the Jersey Shore, is one of the growing suburbs of the Metropolis. Hundreds of families from the city spend the summer months at Hotels or country seats on the Northern and Eastern Shores, as well as in the interior; and several thriving villages are the natural result. Newbrighton, Port Richmond, Richmond and Stapleton, are the most distinguished. Several wealthy citizens of New-York have erected elegant summer residences on the highest summit of the wooded hills, overlooking the City, the Harbor, the Offing and Ocean, together with large tracts of New Jersey and Long Island, and a northern view up the Hudson, embracing the Catskill Mountains. Staten Island seems destined to combine the mingled elements of city and country life in a more perfect manner than any of the other environs of New-York. It embraces the entire County of Richmond. Before the introduction of universal steam navigation and Railroads the most direct stage route between New-York and Philadelphia was across this Island, and an excellent turnpike-road was constructed from the Quarantine to the Blazing Star, for that purpose. Long since, the Keeper of the Turnpike-gate, exclaimed with the Moor, "Othello's occupation's gone."

ED.



CITY POST-OFFICE.

This establishment has been as remarkable for its changes of *locality* as the edifice now occupied for its use, has been for its changes of *purpose*. The Post-office left the corner of William and Garden-street nearly thirty years ago, and has since migrated to the Rotunda in the Park, the Merchant's Exchange, and the Middle Dutch Church, where it now is, on Nassau, Liberty, and Cedar streets, near the Custom House. The whole area of this large edifice, both ground floor and galleries, has been devoted to the various purposes of the Post-office, at an annual rent of 10,000 dollars.

The edifice was originally built in the 17th century for a Dutch Society of Presbyterians, being now the oldest ecclesiastical building in the city. Its walls are of rough hewn stone, and its spire of wood, most of which was framed and prepared in Holland almost two hundred years ago. During the American Revolution it was successively used as barracks for the British troops, a hospital for the sick and disabled, and finally as a circus or riding school for the cavalry. During the first year of Washington's administration this building was restored to its original purpose as a church, and occupied as such till 1844, when the congregation thinking itself too near Wall-street, concluded to yield to the "Genius of Emigration," and rented their edifice to the Federal Government, on a lease which will expire in 1865.

The New-York Postal Establishment being a distributing as well as a City Post-office, and by far the most important in the country, employs at present nearly a hundred clerks, in place of six who performed all the duties required in 1820.

One of its officers has retained his position during that period. This is the chief clerk, Mr. Wm. B. Taylor, superintendent of the entire city delivery, whose kind and efficient services have endeared him to the whole community, and entitled him justly to a free will acknowledgement, on the part of the merchants of the city, a few years since, to a handsome amount. Happy would it be for the country if all its official functionaries possessed the enterprise, capacity and integrity of Mr. Taylor. We hope he will be rewarded for his faithfulness and urbanity, by a life-long competence of worldly goods, in addition to the still greater reward of an ever-cheering consciousness of having done his duty.

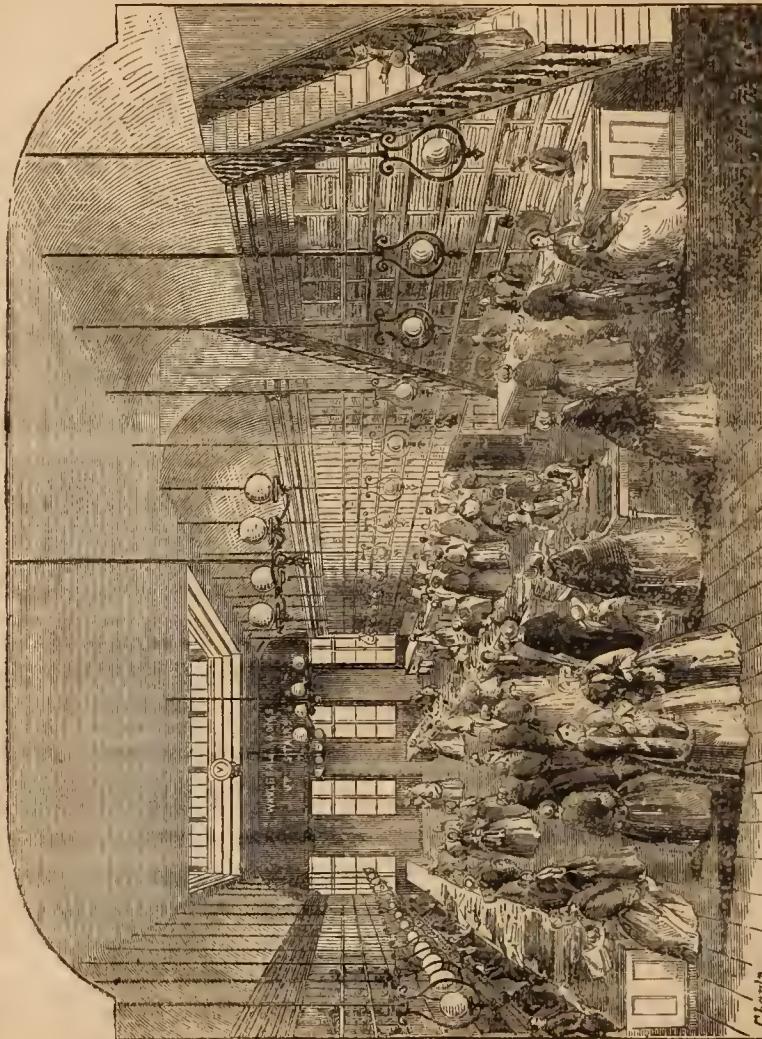
With every fluctuation of party in the Federal Government, the Postmaster of New-York, like most other officials throughout the country, becomes a victim of political proscription, whatever may have been his merits, his faithfulness or his ability. Even a venerable relic of the Revolution, must fall before the car of the Juggernaut of Party. But this evil has been greatly countervailed by the long continuance of Mr. Taylor and some of his associates, in office.

This frequent change of officers is one of the many evils of party rivalry and political ostracism; but being inseparable from free government under the existing phase of humanity, it must be endured with patience rather than regarded with complacency, until its remedy shall be found in a more exalted standard of public virtue.

EDITOR.

I M P O R T E R S.

R E T A I L E R S



J O B B E R S

108

Chase.

JAMES BECK & CO. 355 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

JAMES BECK, & CO.

The interior view on the opposite page represents one of the most elegant, enterprising, and fashionable Fancy Staple and Domestic Dry Goods Establishments of which our City can boast. For fifteen years the Messrs. Beck have operated at Wholesale, Jobbing, and Retail, with world-wide notoriety in their present locality, which is one of the most central in the City ; dealing extensively in the first-class of fabrics from every part of the globe. Here meet the eye, the finest products of European manufacture,—the Silks of China, and the Cashmeres and Shawls of Oriental production, Cloaks and Mantillas, Laces and Embroideries, Linen and Cotton Goods, from the most celebrated manufactories of both hemispheres.—House-keeping articles of the Dry Goods department, both useful and ornamental, are here offered for sale on the most reasonable terms, of every grade and quality, and every variety of price ; Damask Table-Cloths, from one dollar to seventy-five dollars each, gratify the taste of the opulent ; and those of inferior quality and lower price, attract the attention of all.—In Gloves and Hosiery, and articles of Haberdashery, this Establishment maintains the most complete and extensive assortment for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children.

No other establishment in this City exhibits to its customers so extensive and choice a variety of Cloaks and Mantillas as that of James Beck, & Co.—They are composed of all the fabrics suited to their garments, embracing the most approved and fashionable patterns. In the article of Lace Dresses, their prices range from twelve hundred dollars downwards,—and Lace Collars from fifty cents to fifty dollars ; they have Lace Scarfs and Shawls as high as six hundred dollars—Printed De Laines and Cashmeres at one shilling per yard and upwards, Brocade Silk Dresses are frequently sold at this house for one hundred and fifty dollars each, and their Shawls range along the scale of prices from *fifteen hundred mills to fifteen hundred dollars*.—They have Laces less than three inches in width, at fifty dollars per yard, and from that price down to two cents. Such is an outline of the variety of goods in this establishment, adapted to the means and wants of all classes of society ; the result of indefatigable perseverance, and real enterprise. What wonder, therefore, that such a place of business, situated in the heart of the Metropolis, and *conducted on strictly honorable principles*, should be daily filled to overflowing with the *elite* and the fashionable of this great City.

In addition to the retail business, which is conducted on the first and second floor, there are the third and fourth floors for their wholesale, where there is always a large assortment of goods, which they sell to merchants from every section of the Union.

EDITOR.



PALMER & LONGKING,
MANUFACTURERS OF
DAGUERREOTYPE APPARATUS,
AND STRAW AND LEGHORN
HAT PRESSING MACHINES.

The undersigned, having lately purchased the establishment for the manufacturing of the above named goods, from Messrs. GARDNER, HARRISON & Co. successors to W. & W. H. Lewis, would hereby call the attention of the trade, and the public in general, to their assortment of DAGUERREOTYPE APPARATUS of all kinds, together with Cases, Plates, Chemicals and Polishing Materials. CAMERAS warranted.

Palmer & Longking would also invite attention to their Machines for Pressing Straw and Leghorn Hats, both by hand and on benches. All kinds of IRONS used in the business, (with heaters,) constantly on hand, and at the lowest market prices. The proprietors hope to give general satisfaction, both by the quality of their goods and their promptness in executing orders.

PALMER & LONGKING,
142 CHATHAM-STREET,

NEW-YORK.

L. & J. HIGGINS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

CHOICE GROCERIES, 89 SIXTH AVENUE,

Between Waverley Place and Jefferson Market,

NEW-YORK.

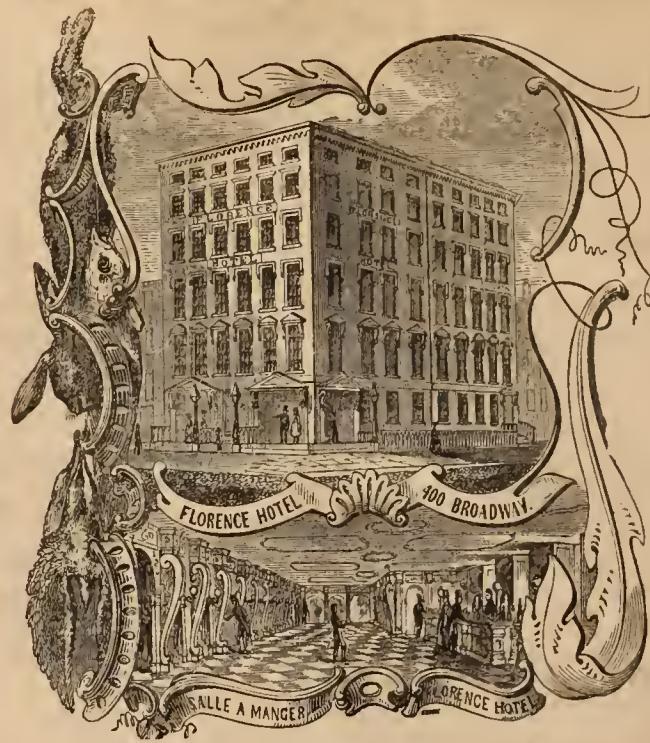
Where may be found the choicest selection of Groceries to be had in this market, at fair prices, and no pains spared to please all who may favor us with their patronage.

Teas,	Cheese,	Holland Mustard,	Wine Vinegar,
Sugars,	Lard,	American "	Cider "
Coffee,	Eggs,	Sauces,	Pepper Sauce,
Cocoa,	Hams,	Pickles,	Tomato Catsup,
Chocolate,	Tongues,	Chow Chow,	Mushroom "
Cocoa Shell,	Beef,	Jellies,	French Brandies,
Broma,	Fish,	Preserves,	Cider Brandy,
Cocoa Paste,	Salt,	Olives,	Holland Gin,
Starch,	Potatoes,	Sardines,	Scotch Whiskey,
Indigo,	Molasses,	Anchovies,	Irish "
Family Flour	Syrups,	Raisins,	Monongahela "
Oat Meal,	Liquorice,	Oranges,	Bay Water,
Indian Meal,	Salad Oils,	Lemons,	Port Wines,
Hommony,	Sperm "	Curraints,	Madeira "
Samp,	Lard "	Figs,	Sherry "
Peas and Beans,	Whale "	Prunes,	Malaga "
Rice,	Mond Candles,	Dried Peaches,	Lisbon "
Rice Flour,	Sperm "	" Apples,	Teneriff "
Pearl Barley,	Wax "	" Cherries,	Rhine "
Wheat Farina,	Adamant "	" Plums,	Claret "
Corn Farina,	Nutmegs,	" Raspberries,	Currant "
Tappioca,	Mace,	Brandied Fruit,	Raspberry "
Pearl Sago,	Cinnamon,	Segars,	Champagne "
Arrow Root,	Cloves,	Tobacco,	Cordials,
Maccaroni,	Allspice,	Brown Soap,	Curacao Liqueur,
Vermicelli,	Ginger,	Chemical "	Marasquino "
Carb Soda	Black Pepper,	Toilet "	Anisette "
Salsoda,	White "	Soap Powder,	Cherry Bonnce,
Cream Tartar,	Cayenne "	Yeast "	London Porter,
Saleratus,	Caraway Seed,	Citron,	Scotch Ales,
Isinglass,	English Mustard,	Crackers,	Philadelphia Porter,
Butter,	French "	Nuts,	Philadelphia Ale.

The Editor of this work having resided on Washington Square, in the immediate vicinity of Messrs Higgins' store, and having dealt with them extensively, takes great pleasure in speaking of their goods, and of the politeness, promptitude, correctness, and urbanity of the heads of this firm and their assistants, in the highest terms of commendation.

EDITOR.

FLORENCE HOTEL,



KEPT ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN AND STYLE,

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF LADIES, GENTLEMEN & FAMILIES,

Reuben Lovejoy, Proprietor,

400 BROADWAY,

CORNER OF WALKER-STREET,

NEW-YORK.

BROADWAY.

This is at once the longest and finest street in any American city. Although its upper section from Forty-second-street northward, takes the familiar name of Bloomingdale Road, being the old road to Albany through the River towns, and the only one that has been allowed to remain in any of the Northern Wards to disturb the rectangular arrangements of the cross streets and avenues; yet, Broadway, in fact, extends uninterrupted from the Battery to Kings-bridge, a distance of more than 13 miles, and will soon be settled through its whole extent, from the most southerly to the most northerly point of the Island. In its course it intersects, at very acute angles, every avenue from the Fifth to the Eleventh—pursuing a portion of its course near the bank of the Hudson, and the track of the North River Rail Road.

Departing from the Battery and the Bowling Green, it pursues a northeast-by-north direction until it reaches Union Square, when it proceeds nearly north in a winding course to its end, passing on its way many of the finest architectural structures in America. Among them are Trinity Church, Trinity Building, the Bank of the Republic, St. Paul's Church, the Astor House, the City Hall, Stewart's store and the Irving House, the St. Nicholas, Metropolitan, Prescott, Collamore and New-York Hotels, St. Thomas' Church, the Church of the Messiah and Grace Church, together with numerous stores and dwellings of wholly unrivalled magnificence. It touches, moreover, on five of the most important Parks of the city, and may well be called the "Main Artery" of the Metropolis. It has been from time immemorial the most fashionable promenade in New-York, in which may be seen on every day of the week a thronging multitude, composed of all the nations of the earth, from the Chinaman with his long cue, and the Arab with his turban, to the Paris fop and the London cockney, with their cherished imperials and their conceited vanity. Mingled with these are returned Californians, pallid and meager, taking a last view of the city before departing for their deserted homes; and also eager multitudes, fresh and vigorous, searching for the flying ships which shall bear them to the land of gold.

Blended with these are venerable merchants bending beneath the burden of scores of years and counting-house anxieties; and elegant women—matrons and their daughters—decorated like Birds of Paradise in the gay embroideries of France, and the shining silks of the Indies. Laborers and children, news-boys and showmen, Italian organ-grinders and dancing monkeys, contribute to the motley group, and render the passage of Broadway more dangerous and difficult than that of the classic strait with Scylla on the one hand, and Charybdis on the other. Yet is Broadway the most attractive promenade in America. Few beggars are allowed to molest this popular resort, and these few are disabled, blind men selling segars and apples, immigrant women with infants in their arms, or little boys and girls sweeping the crossing places on rainy days, asking "*a penny for their pains.*" It is a fault of the laws or the police, that street mendicancy is not wholly prohibited, and the suffering poor retrieved from beggary.

EDITOR.

THE
NEW-YORK CUSTOM HOUSE,

Head of Broad-street, on Wall, Pine and Nassau.

This is one of the few wholly fire-proof-buildings in the city. Its outer walls are of the purest granulated marble, from Massachusetts, unsurpassed by any building material in the United States. The roof and substructure are of Granite, and its arches of hard burned brick, so that fire can affect nothing but the furniture, books and papers of the establishment, together with the glass of the windows.

The Architect was the well known Sculptor, John Frazee, and this building, among the last productions of his genius, will probably transmit his name through a score of centuries, unless a war or an earthquake should sooner desolate the city.

The order of the architecture of the Custom House is Doric externally, and that of the Rotunda within, of the Corinthian order, and of the most exquisite workmanship. This Rotunda, which is the principal Hall of business, is reached from Wall-street by a flight of 18 granite steps extending the whole breadth of the edifice which is 90 feet. Its length along Nassau-street, from Wall to Pine, is 200 feet. At each end of the edifice is a portico having eight massive columns forty feet in height and six feet in diameter.

The Custom House is the most expensive edifice in the city, having cost the Federal Government \$2,000,000. The site of the Building is ever memorable as that of the old Federal Hall, in the Gallery of which facing Broad-street, General Washington was inaugurated, in the year 1789, as first President of the United States, and thus became in a double sense, the Father of his Country. Long may the present structure remain a perishable monument of inperishable Glory!

EDITOR.

A. DEMAREST,
GENERAL ENGRAVER,

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Respectfully calls the attention of the Public to the superiority of his style of work in the various branches of the Engraving business. He begs to state that to his many improvements in the ordinary routine of business, he has added an

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Where they intend to transact the Boot and Shoe business in all its branches: and being well satisfied that the public are ever anxious to ascertain where they can procure the neatest and most substantial articles, for the smallest amount of money, they take this method to announce to their friends, and the public generally, that they are now prepared to supply them with a general assortment of Ladies', Misses', Gentlemen's, and Boy's Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, at the very lowest prices, with a large assortment of Rubbers.

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1.

2.

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They are the only round Forges constructed with sliding doors, which is a superior arrangement. They can be closely shut up, or the slides can be placed in any possible position necessary, which make the forge perfectly safe when used in-doors, and by which all fumes and gasses are carried off through the smoke-pipe; this advantage is of great consideration to Jewellers and Dentists. When in use out-doors, on Steamers, &c. the slides protect the fire from wind or rain. Key, No. 1, represents the Forge closed; No. 2, partly closed; No. 3, open. Circulars will be forwarded containing full particulars, and certificates, upon application.

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NEW-YORK.

Dental Surgery.

REMOVAL.

Doctors Vervalen and Halsey, whose professional card occupies the preceding page, have transferred their business operations from the City of Bogota, where they have been residing several years in the successful exercise of the Dental profession. The United States being their native land, and more agreeable to their tastes than a foreign country, they have opened their offices at the place named in their card, which is one of the most central, accessible, and pleasant in the city. Public conveyances pass their residence and place of business on every side, and from every direction, making it every way as accessible as could be desired. The Sixth Avenue Rail-Road and Omnibuses, the Broadway, Fifth Avenue, Eighth and Ninth-streets lines of Omnibuses, all pass within a short distance of their door, affording convenient access at all seasons of the year.

The success of these gentlemen in South America is well known to many of their professional brethren in the United States, and the writer of this notice has had business transactions with the senior partner of this firm for several years past, convincing him of Dr. Vervalen's justly deserved reputation as a Dental operator in all branches of the art.

The residence of Dr. Vervalen's family is in this State, and a desire to be near them, has determined his removal to this city.

Although the number of Dental Operators in New-York is already large and constantly increasing, so also is the population of the city in a ratio hitherto unprecedented in the history of the world. Besides, first rate operators have never yet been too numerous, and such a consummation is not greatly to be feared.

We cordially commend Drs. Vervalen and Halsey to the favorable regard of citizens and strangers.

EDITOR.



LOSSING-BARRIS.

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FOUNDED BY THE STATE IN 1813.

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UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

This Institution occupies a building of elegant proportions, built of marble in Gothic style, on the east side of Washington Square, extending from Waverly Place to Washington Place. Its first class, consisting of three members, graduated in 1833. Its average number of students in attendance, since that time, has been about one hundred and forty.

The Grammar School connected with the University has between two and three hundred pupils, each of whom pays \$15 per quarter.

The University has, in all its departments, academical, artistical and medical, eighteen professors, besides the masters in the Grammar Schools and their assistants.

In the Medical department the fee for a full course of Lectures are \$105; matriculation fee \$5; diploma fee \$30.

The original plan of this Institution contemplates a department of Law which has not yet been established, and the professed spirit of its organization was *non sectarian*, in contradistinction to Columbia College, once called King's College, which has always prospered under the auspices of the Church of England.



CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

This is the second Unitarian Congregational Church in the City of N. York. The first Unitarian Congregational Church was dedicated January 29, 1821, and the second was dedicated December 7, 1826. The ministers of the former have been Rev. William Ware and Rev. W. Bellows. The ministers of the latter have been Rev. William P. Lunt, Rev. Orville Dewey and Rev. Samuel Osgood.

The present edifice, called the Church of the Messiah, was dedicated May 2, 1839, the previous edifice in Mercer and Prince Streets, having been burned November 26, 1837. The present pastor, Mr. Osgood, was installed October 3, 1849.

The Church of the Messiah is a large and substantial edifice, most happily adapted to the voice and ear, so that a speaker, without any unusual effort, may be heard in the most distant part. The congregation is large and its religious and charitable aspects are encouraging. Although there are but two nominally Unitarian Churches in the City, there are several others where virtually the same doctrines are taught. There are also two Unitarian Congregations in Brooklyn, and one on Staten Island.

The doctrinal position of Unitarians is based upon the Divine mission of Jesus Christ, and they differ from many other Christians in regarding Jesus as dependant upon the Father. They do not pray to Christ, but to the Father in the name of the Son. They have about three hundred congregations in this country, three periodicals, two newspapers, and two Theological Schools. Although comparatively a small denomination, they have had much influence, and at least three Presidents of the United States have been of their faith.

The business affairs of this Church remain with the Board of Trustees, who are

WILLIAM C. RUSSEL, *President.*

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Henry T. Ingalls,

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David W. Allen,

WILLARD FELT, *Treasurer.*

John Cumming, Serton.

MANUAL OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, For 1853,

By D. T. VALENTINE, *Clerk of the Common Council.*

Published by Authority of the two Boards.

This Illuminated Manual of the City and County of New-York, from its earliest incorporation to the present year, comprises five hundred pages of interesting statistics, embracing the entire period from 1653 to 1853, a term of two hundred years, having curious *Pictorial Illustrations* of many of its earliest as well as latest improvements.

All the great civil, social and charitable institutions of the metropolis, with a full catalogue of their officers, are presented in this work, together with all the members of the City Government from the beginning, with a brief biography of each of the Mayors from Thomas Willet, in 1665, to Gideon Lee, in 1833, forty seven in number; since which time there have been thirteen other chief magistrates, making in all fifty, or an average of exactly one in each four years. Of this number, twelve have left no representatives for the Directory of 1853. Among them was WILLIAM PEARTREE, elected in 1703, who ruled honorably over the other trees of Gotham, for four years.

This work of Mr. Valentine's, comprises a vast amount of valuable statistics, published in excellent style, with many embellishments.

EDITOR.



COLUMBIA COLLEGE,
Called King's College before the Revolution,
Between College Place & Church-street, Murray & Barclay-streets, at the west
end of Park Place,
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This invaluable family medicament surpasses any other known composition, whether of vegetable, animal, or mixed origin, for the cure of **BURNS**, **SCALDS**, Chill Blains, Cuts, Bruises, and chapped lips and hands; besides being an admirable and efficacious remedy for the **PILES**, in all cases where excision has not become necessary by the chronic condition and aggravated state of the disease.

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In case the Balm be kept in bottles or phials in a semi-fluid state, it is necessary merely to immerse a cotton bandage of sufficient breadth and length to cover the parts affected, into the medicine, and envelope therewith all portions of the injured surface, so as to exclude thoroughly the external air or atmosphere. Over the medicated bandage, others may be secured by soft woolen yarn, so as thoroughly to protect the parts, and secure the position of the balmy plaster.

When the medicine is made hard for the purpose of transportation in tin boxes and canisters to foreign parts, it should be warmed to the consistency of lard or sweet oil, and the bandage impregnated with it, as before.

Ready made bandages, properly saturated with the balm, and enclosed in tin boxes, are also prepared by the manufacturer and sold by himself and his agents, both in town and country.

Let it be carefully observed that the speediest cures are effected when the first bandage is so carefully arranged and secured as to remain undisturbed for full forty-eight hours from the time of its application—and the sooner the medicine is applied after the accident, the better. The best results are obtained, and patients cured with least suffering, when the balm is immediately at hand, and can be applied before the skin rises in blisters, or the contact of the atmosphere has aggravated the disease.

Every family should have this medicine in store, in the same case that contains its homœopathic medicine book, and pills, and in the same closet that gives access to the sparkling croton.

BANKS IN NEW-YORK.

1. American Exchange, 50th Wall. David Leavitt, President; Charles A. Meigs, Cashier.
2. Bank of the State of New-York, 30 Wall. C. W. Lawrence, President; R. Withers, Cashier.
3. Astor Bank, 720 Broadway. John Lloyd, President; Jacob R. Pentz, Cashier.
4. Bank of America, 46 Wall. George Newbold, President; Jas. Punnett, Cashier.
5. Broadway Bank, 336 Broadway. F. A. Palmer, President; John L. Everitt, Cashier.
6. Bank of Commerce, 32 Wall. John A. Stevens, President; Henry F. Vail, Cashier.
7. Butchers' and Drovers', Bowery, corner Grand. Jacob Aimes, President; B. Lewis, Jr. Cashier.
8. Bank of New-York, Wall, corner William. John Oothout President; A. P. Halsey, Cashier.
9. Chatham Bank, Chatham, corner Duane. E. G. Drake, President; W. H. Kirby, Cashier.
10. Bank of North America, 44 Wall. W. F. Havemeyer, President; Isaac Seymour, Cashier.
11. Chemical Bank, 270 Broadway. John Q. Jones, President; J. B. Desdoit, Cashier.
12. Bank of the Republic, Wall, corner Broadway. G. B. Lamar, President; J. T. Soutler, Cashier.
13. Citizens' Bank, 64 Bowery. Jay Jarvis, President; L. R. Comstock, Cashier.
14. Manhattan Bank, 40 Wall. Caleb O. Halsted, President; J. M. Morrison, Cashier.
15. City Bank, 52 Wall. G. A. Worth, President; R. Strong, Cashier.
16. Mechanics' Bank, 33 Wall. Stephen Knapp, President; F. W. Edmonds, Cashier.
17. Dry Dock Bank, Avenue D, corner Tenth. David Palmer, President; F. T. Hayes, Cashier.
18. Mechanics' Banking Association, 38 Wall. F. Pentz, President; John H. Cornell, Cashier.
19. Empire City Bank, Broadway. E. F. Purdy, President; Henry T. Kiersted, Cashier.

BANKS IN NEW-YORK.

20. Fulton Bank, Pearl, corner Fulton. John Adams, President; Wm. S. Lane, Cashier.
21. Mechanics' and Traders', 398 Grand. John Clapp, President; E. D. Brown, Cashier.
22. Greenwich Bank, 402 Hudson. B. F. Wheelwright, President; Wm. Hawes, Cashier.
23. Mercantile Bank, 182 Broadway. W. B. Douglass, President; R. I. Oakley, Cashier.
24. Grocers' Bank, 55 Barclay. Charles Denison, President; Samuel B. White, Cashier.
25. Merchants' Bank, 42 Wall. John J. Palmer, President; Silliman Augustus, Cashier.
26. Hanover Bank, Pearl. R. P. Buck, President; T. Taylor, Cashier.
27. Merchants' Exchange Bank, 173 Greenwich. James Vannostrand, President; W. H. Johnson, Cashier.
28. Irving Bank, Greenwich, corner Warren. J. Thomson, President; Daniel V. H. Bertholf, Cashier.
29. Metropolitan Bank, 54 Wall. James McCall, President; John E. Williams, Cashier.
30. National Bank, 36 Wall. J. Gallatin, President; Frederick Dobbs, Cashier.
31. Leather Manufacturers' Bank, 45 William. F. C. Tucker, President; T. R. Acly, Cashier.
32. North River Bank, Greenwich, corner Dey. M. O. Roberts, President; A. B. Hays, Cashier.
33. Ocean Bank, Greenwich, corner Fulton. D. B. Martin, President; James S. Gibbons, Cashier.
34. Seventh Ward, Pearl, corner Burling-slip. J. W. Lawrence, President; A. J. Fraser, Cashier.
35. Pacific Bank, Broadway, corner Grand. W. Tilden, President; J. Campbell, Jr. Cashier.
36. Tradesman's Bank, 177 Chatham. Wm. H. Falls, President; Richard Berry, Cashier.
37. People's Bank, 175 Canal. J. P. Yelverton, President; G. De Angelis, Cashier.
38. Union Bank, 34 Wall. Frederick Deming, President; Daniel Ebbets, Cashier.
39. Phoenix Bank, 45 Wall. Thomas Tileston, President; Peter M. Bryson, Cashier.
40. Seamen's Bank for Savings, Wall, corner Pearl. Pelatiah Perrit, President.

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Secretary.
Knickerbocker, 64 Wall-st. Wm. Tucker, President; George Hodgson, Secretary.
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Niagara, 67 Wall-st. John D. Steel, President; L. G. Irving, Secretary.
North American, 67 Wall-st. James W. Otis, President; R. W. Bleecker, Secretary.
North River, 192 Greenwich-st. P. R. Warner, President; John Hegeman, Secretary.
Pacific, corner of Broadway and Grand-st. Thomas Jeremiah, President; A. F.
Hatfield, Secretary.
People's, 178 Canal-st. J. Terbell, President; M. G. Leonard, Seeretary.
Republic, 49 Wall-st. R. S. Hone, President; D. F. Curry, Seeretary.
Stuyvesant, 151 Bowory. F. B. Lee, President; B. J. Pentz, Secretary.
Union Mutual, 58 Wall-st. F. S. Lathrop, President; F. Stagg, Secretary.
United States, 69 Wall-st. J. S. Underhill, President; J. Wilkie, Seeretary.
Washington, 54 Wall-st. George C. Satterlee, President; Wm. Callender, Secretary.
Ætna, 56 Wall-st. Charles Town, President; Jacob Brouwer, Secretary.
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Broadway, 418 Broadway. H. M. Forrester, President; J. M. Wray, Secretary.
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Commercial, 49 Wall-st. John Vannostrand, President; Charles J. Martin, Secretary.
Clinton, 52 Wall-st. Hugh Laing, President; Samuel J. Willis, Secretary.
Eagle, 71 Wall-st. A. G. Stout, President; Henry Morris, Secretary.
Empire City, 49 Merchants' Exchange. James T. Talman, President; Lindley Murray,
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Fireman's, 59 Wall-st. Francis T. Leuqueer, President; Niel Gray, Secretary.
Greenwich, 400 Hudson-st. Timothy Whittemore, President; James Harrison,
Secretary.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

British Commercial, 65 Wall-st. John Robinson, Agent.
National Loan Fund, 71 Wall-st. J. Leander Star, Agent.
Manhattan Life Insurance, 146 Broadway. A. A. Alvord, President; C. Y. Wemple,
Secretary.
Mutual Life, (New-York,) 35 Wall-st. Joseph B. Collins, President.
United States, 40 Wall-st. F. Sheldon, President; J. Eddie, Secretary.
Union Mutual, (Boston,) 37 Wall-st. J. W. Judd, Agent.
Ohio, 45 Wall-st. Charles Stetson, President; George S. Coe, Cashier.

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Atlantic Mutual, Wall, corner of William. Walter Jones, President; Daniel D.
Smith, Secretary.
New-York Mutual, 50 Wall-st. T. B. Satterthwait, President; W. P. Hansford,
Secretary.
Sun Mutual, 49 Wall-st. A. B. Nelson, President; John Whitehead, Secretary.
Mercantile Mutual, 63 Wall-st. E. Walters, President; Charles Newcomb, Secretary.



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For Sale by Private Contract.

The Village of Fordham, celebrated for its rural beauty, its remarkable salubrity, and its contiguity to the scenery and the waters both of the Hudson River and Long Island Sound, contains no residence more delightfully situated, or more desirable in itself, than the one now offered for sale.

The dwelling-house, built in the plain Italian style, in the most careful and substantial manner, and of the best possible materials, is entirely new, having been completed in the spring of the present year. It contains ten rooms, finished in the best modern style, with the improved marble mantles and appropriate decorations.

It is situated adjacently to the Kingsbridge road, on the west side of the Railroad, and on the biggest land that occurs between the North and East Rivers. It thus commands a more magnificent view, both towards the East and the West, than any other residence in the neighborhood, and, in most respects, unsurpassed by any in the world. Its cupola embraces nearly a perfect horizon of billowy woods, bright villages, villas, and white sails of the River and the Sound. It is immediately surrounded by a fertile garden, orchard, and shrubbery, of about two acres, and is provided with all the necessary out-buildings, flagged walks, &c., for a complete country home. Its orchard contains apple, peach, pear, and plum trees, of the choicest varieties, and in the most thriving condition. The water on the premises is of the purest quality, and inexhaustible in supply. Indeed, it is difficult to imagine a more delightful country retreat, so immediately accessible from the City of New-York, than "BEAUTIFUL VIEW," the name which has been conferred upon this rare and enchanting spot.

Also, for sale, by the same proprietor, a most desirable Building Site, for a small villa or hermitage, containing about two acres of wood and pasture land, the former elevated upon a picturesque natural acclivity, and bearing beech, oak, hickory, and other forest trees, admirably adapted for tasteful and ornamental display.

About an acre of garden ground lies immediately beneath this gentle eminence, having a brook of pure spring water flowing through it, and supplying a fish pond. The pond itself is at least one hundred feet above the level of the Railroad, and yields annually \$200 worth of produce. This portion of the property is situated on Tiebout Avenue, and is surrounded by orchards, rocky glens, and romantic views, unsurpassed within a wide area of miles. A prettier place than this, for a cottage or hermitage, presenting a lawn of shrubbery and flowers, it would be impossible to select.

R. A. LEWIS,

AS P R E A D E A G L E R

DAGUERREAN GALLERY,

142 Chatham-street,

(ESTABLISHED 1839.)

Opposite the National Theatre.

NEW-YORK.

Likenesses, which cannot be excelled, taken by Skylight, at as low prices as any other establishment in the city.

BENJAMIN S. PIER,

COPPERSMITH,

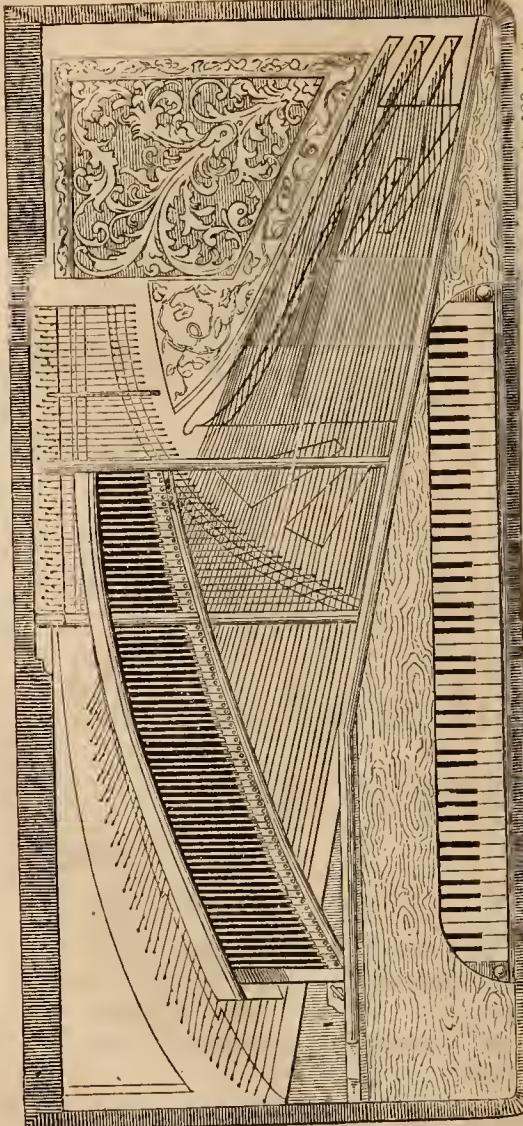
276 WATER-STREET,

NEW-YORK;

MANUFACTURES, AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE,

Brewer's Kettles.	Stills and Worms.	Tanner's Heaters.
Hatter's do.	Croton Boilers.	Pumps and Ladles.
Dyer's do.	Oil Coolers.	Ship Pumps.
Varnish do.	Tallow Chandler's Kettles.	Liquor Pumps, &c.

N. B. Jobbing done in best manner, and at the shortest notice.



Wm. Nunn's Newly Invented Diagonal Piano-Forte.

By this improvement a greater volume of tone has been obtained than has hitherto been derived from any square piano. From the cause of there being four bridges, instead of two as formerly, two of which (the whole tenor of the instrument) are brought much more to the centre of the sounding board, thus increasing in power that part of the instrument most used, (the tenor,) and which always has been most difficult to sound. This Piano has been seen by most of the makers, professors, and amateurs. They all speak loudly in its praise, and agree that it is the most important improvement in pianos that has been made for many years; as all these great advantages have been obtained without any increase in the size of the case, while from the peculiarity of the construction, its strength has been increased by additional bracings and square abutments, attached to the metallic frame. This great improvement, which has cost me much time and anxiety to mature, will not add more than \$50 to the expense of the most elegant instrument.

Manufactory, No. 88 WALKER-STREET, NEW-YORK.

WILLIAM NUNNS,

One of the original firm of R. & W. NUNNS, established
in this city in 1823.

CULTURE OF THE OZIER WILLOW.

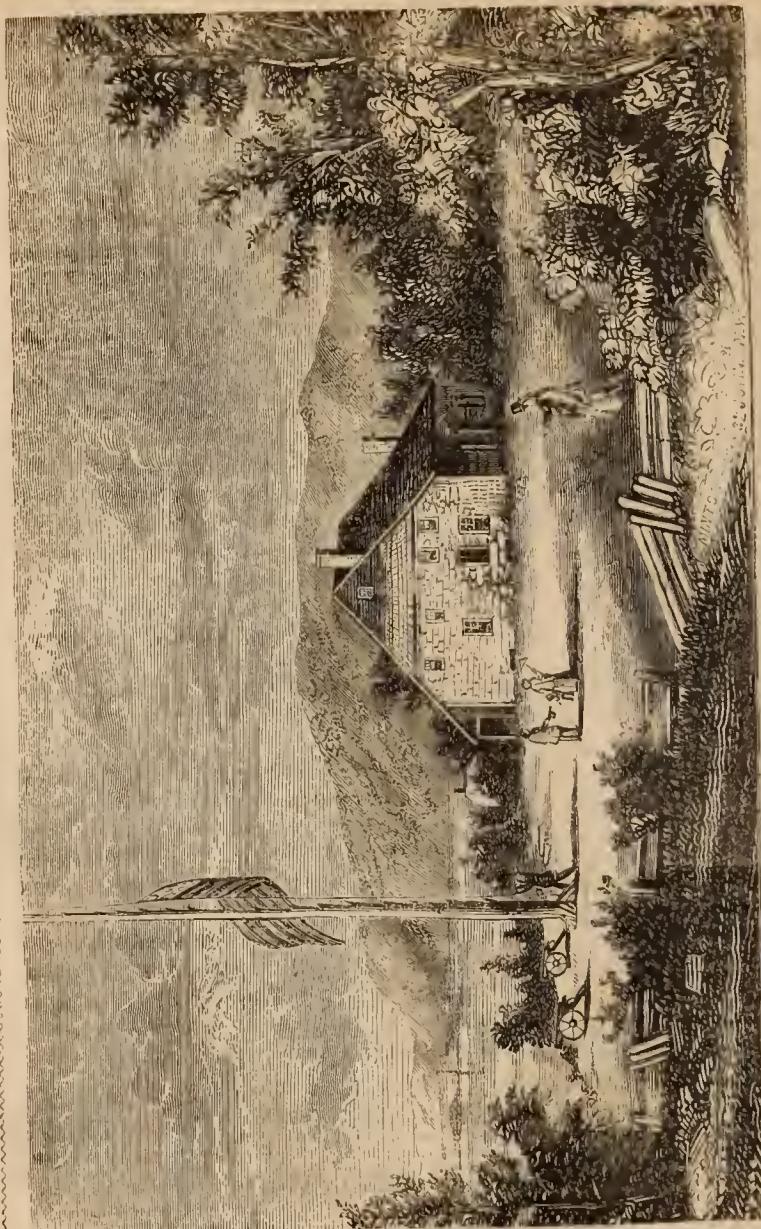
The willow manufacture, in the city of New-York, is already immense, and destined constantly to increase. The amount of imported willow ware is, annually, more than three millions of dollars! and this amount must also increase largely, unless the manufacture of the ware, and the cultivation of the willow, should be prosecuted extensively in the United States, in pursuit of that national independence which is desirable in peace and indispensable in war.

The late John Reed, of Staten Island, amassed a little fortune by cultivating less than three acres of apparently worthless swamp, in rearing the Ozier willow. Others have failed in the attempt, through ignorance of the proper species for this region of the earth, and the proper mode of cultivation. Some persons have settled down in the conviction that, perhaps, Englishmen, Germans and Frenchmen, may succeed in this branch of agriculture, but that a Yankee must necessarily fail.

Dr. C. W. Grant, of Newburgh, about five years ago came to the conclusion that, among his varied objects of enterprize he would include the cultivation of the willow, for which purpose he purchased a marsh in the Hudson, not far below West Point, connected with an extensive upland farm, which marshy ground he supposed would make a good Ozier field. On trial, it was found that only a small portion of the ground was adapted to that purpose. Partial failure served only to stimulate him to fresh exertions, and the loss of some capital was followed by the resolve to recover it. He, therefore, engaged in extensive investigation of the whole subject, and availed himself of all attainable knowledge respecting the culture of the ozier in England, Scotland, Continental Europe and America. Nearly one hundred kinds of willow were imported, and experiments were carefully instituted on different soils, with very satisfactory results. Willow of his production was tested, last fall, by different basket manufacturers, and found equal in quality to the very best European Ozier, and far superior to the largest portion of that which is imported. In the course of Dr. Grant's investigations, a new species was found in the County of Suffolk, England, which proves to be a great acquisition not only in the arts, but as an ornamental tree. It is not only perfectly adapted to the climate of the United States, but is much more vigorous and productive than any other variety known. In early spring, before other flowers appear, excepting the Magnolia and Ceydonia Japonica, this tree is a mass of dazzling bloom, its immense cotkins exhibiting all the brightest hues of the rainbow.

Dr. Grant has prepared a treatise respecting its management, and preparation for market, for the benefit of others, which he will publish as soon as he finds himself fortified by experiments, sufficiently extensive and protracted, to enable him to speak with full certainty on all important points. Next Fall he will be able to supply cuttings, but only in limited quantities, of the rarer kinds. He is willing to impart information to all interested parties.

EDITOR



WASHINGTON'S HEAD QUARTERS,
AT NEWBURGH,

Adjacent to Dr. C. W. Grant's residence, whose business is named on the opposite page.

**C. W. GRANT, DENTAL SURGEON, NEWBURGH,
OFFICE, 41-43 WATER ST.
PETER M. STANBROUGH, ASSOCIATE.**

DENTAL SURGERY.

This Science, connected as it generally is, with the art of Mechanical Dentistry, has experienced a development in the present state of civilization, wholly unprecedented in any age or section of the world known to authentic history. This is especially true in the United States of America, the result of several united causes, one of which is the climate, and another the peculiar *dietetic* habits of the people, both conspiring to the injury of the teeth. To *preserve* and *restore* these organs, are the two specific objects of Dental Practice.

New-York city, at the present time, supplies remunerative occupation to about two hundred and fifty Dentists, some of whom, like the successful in other callings, are amassing handsome fortunes. Other cities of the Union are supplied with operators in nearly the same proportion to their respective population. One thousand families, or six thousand inhabitants, are estimated to need and employ the services of one Dentist. Boston exceeds this ratio by more than fifty per cent; thus far at least, justifying her claim to be regarded as the "*Athens of America*."

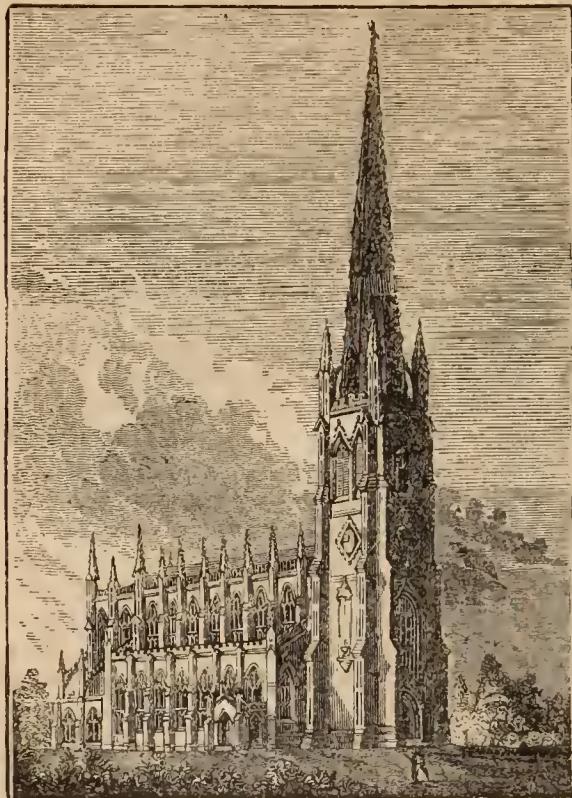
All large cities employ at least thirty per cent more of the services of Dental Operators than would supply the wants of the citizens themselves, in consequence of the influx of the suburban and rural population. This influx would be still greater, were it not for the fact that celebrated Operators, residing in the neighborhood, draw away a portion of the business from the metropolis itself, in spite of its advantages in art and science.

Of this number is Doctor Charles W. Grant, of Newburgh, who is now assisted by Doctor P. M. Stanbrough, formerly one of his pupils. Besides the practice which his experience and ability elicit from the metropolis, in which his acquaintance is extensive, Dr. Grant has the constant support of the citizens of Newburgh, and the inhabitants of Orange County.

Thus it is that sterling integrity steady industry, and business talent, not only deserve but secure success. But *success* is not always *wealth*, like that with which Dr. Grant and some other enterprising members of his profession have surrounded themselves. *Real success* is extensive *usefulness*, and in this too, the subject of these remarks is doubly conspicuous. In addition to the benefits which he confers on society by his professional skill, united to his social and domestic duties, he cultivates the largest island in the Hudson, comprising over 300 acres of choice land, with grapes, strawberries, pears, and other delicious fruits, for the city market. Long may Dental science be honored by such professors?

EDITOR.

TRINITY CHURCH.



Dr. WM. BERRIAN,
Rector

BISHOP WAINWRIGHT,

Dr. HIGBEE,

Dr. PARKS,

Dr. HAIGHT,

Rev. Mr. WESTON,

Rev. Mr. DEY,

Assistants.

The elegant Gothic edifice here represented is one of the manifestations of the great wealth of the corporation to which it belongs. It was completed in 1846, having been seven years in building, under the superintendence of Mr. Upjohn, a celebrated architect from Edinburgh, assisted, in the ornaments, by Mr. Thom, the well-known sculptor of

Tam O'Shanter and Old Mortality. The dimensions of this church are 192 feet in length, 80 in breadth, and 60 in height; the tower and spire rising to the height of 284 feet. A circular flight of stone stairs, consisting of 308 steps, lead to the height of 250 feet within the spire, from which a view of surprising loveliness delights the beholders. It can be enjoyed, without expense, by citizens and strangers, at all times, excepting on the Sabbath, and during the morning and evening services, on the other days of the week. The base of the spire, at the top of the tower, is the best position for viewing the surrounding scenery.

The only chime of bells in the city is in the tower of this church.

The greater part of the entire block on which this edifice stands is still occupied by tomb-stones, erected over the vaults and graves of a former generation. Many efforts have been made to extend Pine-street across this area to the North River, but the powerful influence of the Trinity Corporation has hitherto prevented it. The upward movement of the business energies of the city, may tend, perhaps, to protect these premises from intrusion; until none shall be left to venerate the dust which immortal spirits have abandoned and need no more forever.

W A L L - S T R E E T .

This is the most noted and important street of its length in the Western Hemisphere, and it is fortunate for mankind that it can become no larger either in length or breadth. The enormous structure of Trinity Church facing boldly its western extremity, prevents its farther prolongation *by land*, and the East River, deep and rapid, utterly forbids its extension *by sea*. In breadth it cannot be enlarged towards the north, because the Federal Custom House is resolved to maintain its ground at a prime cost of 2,000,000 of dollars, and an annual rental of \$200,000. Nor can it be expanded towards the south, in consequence of a like persistency on the part of the Merchants' Exchange. And both these edifices are encouraged and sustained in holding the street within its just limits, by brick and freestone, granite and marble Banks and Insurance Offices too numerous to be recorded. On account of the sudden *slides* down the *hill of fortune*, for which some of the operators in Wall-street are occasionally distinguished, ridiculed, and forgotten, the bottom of this street, together with the dock adjacent, is called "Coffee-House Slip." They who once descend to the lower extremity, rarely ever obtain firm footing afterwards in the vicinity of the Exchange, the Custom House, or the Church. Formerly there was a respectable Presbyterian Church in Wall-street, but not being able to endure the climate, it has submitted to emigration.

Landed property here commands a higher value than in any other part of the Metropolis—according to the general rule, that where the standard of virtue *sinks*, that of real estate proportionally *ascends*. It was in such localities as this, in the Old and New World, that houses and lands took the name of *Real Estate*; all other possessions, not excepting intelligence and virtue, being accounted *unreal*, nugatory and fanciful.

This word *fanciful* is derived from certain fictitious property in Wall-street, superadded to its Gold and Silver, razors and Bank Notes, denominated "*fancy stocks*." Unlike the two other kinds of stocks into which mens' feet and necks are sometimes incontinently thrust, these "*fancy stocks*" ought to thrust many a man's neck into a halter. They are gambling cards of the most atrocious character, of which the Deuce of Clubs frequently dislodges the speculator's brains, whilst the Ace of Spades digs his dishonorable grave. And yet has Wall-street many honorable men, Bank Presidents and Cashiers; Custom-House officers and clerks; Insurance Trustees and Secretaries; Merchants and Money-Changers; Auctioneers and Attorneys; Brokers and Barbers; all—"all honorable men!"

Long may the *head* of Wall-street be guarded by the ever-open Church, and its foot purified by the ever-flowing River.



CITY HALL,

IN THE PARK, NEW-YORK.

THE CITY HALL.

This Edifice was completed in 1812, having been nine years in being built, and when finished was the finest architectural structure in the United States. Its principal material is white granulated marble, from Massachusetts; the basement and north wall being of red sandstone, from the state of New-York. Originally it had but one tower, designed to support a clock and a colossal statue of Justice, hoodwinked and balancing her scales. Latterly a second tower has been erected, bearing an enormous Fire Bell, weighing but ninety less than *ten thousand pounds*. The clock dial is now of glass, illuminated by night, enabling the midnight ramblers to know their time.

The City Hall is of mixed orders of classic architecture, two stories besides the basement, on the wings, and three stories in its central elevation, both these stories carry the building to the height of 65 feet. Its length is 216, and its breadth 105 feet. It has been generally a subject of regret, both by the architect and the citizens, that this Edifice had not been elevated another story, at the time of its construction; but at that period the cost, more than half a million of dollars, exhausted the means which the corporation felt itself at liberty to devote to this object.

The basement of the City Hall contains the Marine Court Room, the Office of the Chief of Police, and various other apartments devoted to public purposes. The first floor has the Mayor's Office, the City Library, the Office of the County Clerk, and of the Clerk of the Common Council.

On the second floor is the Governor's Room, ornamented with portraits of many distinguished citizens and functionaries of the commonwealth and the republic, governors, generals, and commodores. It contains Washington's writing desk, on which he penned his first message to Congress. It is one of the most interesting apartments in the city to intelligent strangers.

The wings of this story are devoted to the Meetings of the Common Council, and Courts of Law. The Alderman's Room is furnished with the chairs used by the first Congress in 1789. The chair occupied by the mayor is that in which was inaugurated first President of the United States, he who was "first in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

The future destination of this Edifice are of course, unknown. Some suppose it will be purchased by the general government, as a Post Office, whenever the judicial and police departments of the City shall assume a more central situation, at Madison Square, or some other more desirable locality. With the addition of one or two stories, this building would meet the wants of the New-York postal interest for hundreds of years to come.

SMITH'S HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY.

JOHN T. S. SMITH,

NO. 488 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

BRANCH AT

105 FOURTH AVENUE, near 12th-street.

HOMOEOPATHIC PRACTICE.

The flourishing state of such an establishment as that of Mr. Smith, noticed above, is an evidence of the rapid advancement of the Homœopathic practice of medicine both in town and country. This advancement is not *primarily* among the people at large, but among medical practitioners bred in the older schools, and, therefore, reasonably presumed to be suitable judges in the premises. Had the contrary been the fact, and had some ignorant *patient* invented a system of practice for the use of his *fellow-patients*, directly at variance with all pre-existing systems, community at large would need to be watchfully on their guard. As it now is, venerable gentlemen of long and multiplied experience, standing high in the ranks of allopathy, one after another become convinced of the correctness of Hahneman's ideas of practice, and fearlessly annex themselves to the ranks of Homœopathy, in the face of ridicule on the part of their former associates, and in total disregard of impending and inevitable expulsion from the MEDICAL SOCIETIES to which they have belonged. The force of such evidence as this on the part of distinguished members of so honorable and learned a profession as that of medicine, is not wholly lost on the public mind. Sensible individuals among all classes of society find themselves promptly cured by the pleasant *pillules* of their Homœopathic attendants, from whose hands they had formerly received, with irrepressible disgust, the nauseous doses of Allopathy, with very doubtful effect; and what wonder if they come to the conclusion that men who understand and have practiced both systems, probably comprehend the whole matter as well, at least, as those who have studied *neither*, or only *one*. This is not the age in which to justify systems by the opinions or practices of our grand-fathers.

EDITOR.

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS
IN THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK.

J. H. Allen, M. D. 59 Ninth-street.
M. Anderson, M. D. 42 Walker and 21 Charlton-st.
I. G. Baldwin, M. D. 48 East Nineteenth-street.
A. S. Ball, M. D. 43 West Eleventh-street.
S. B. Barlow, M. D. 222 Twelfth-street
E. G. Bartlett, M. D. 43 West Eleventh-street.
E. Bayard, M. D. 784 Broadway.
G. Beasley, M. D. 35 Clinton Place.
J. Beasley, M. D. 35 Clinton Place.
G. E. Belcher, M. D. 380 Fourth-street.
J. T. Blakeney, M. D. 140 Greenwich Avenue.
R. M. Bolles, M. D. 294 Fourth-street.
B. F. Bowers, M. D. 124 Bleecker-street.
J. Bowers, M. D. 124 Bleecker-street.
E. V. Brown, M. D. 126 Eldridge-street.
W. Channing, M. D.
Helen Cooke, M. D. 15 Eighth Avenue.
J. Croffut, M. D. 145 Avenue C.
J. T. Curtis, M. D. 27 Irving Place.
G. H. Doyle, M. D. 3 Patchin Place.
H. G. Dunnell, M. D. 53 Broome-street.
B. C. Dutcher, M. D. 135 Grand-street.
J. T. Evans, M. D. 218 East Broadway.
Almira L. Fowler, M. D. 233 East Broadway.
A. Freeman, M. D. 48 East Nineteenth-street.
O. Fullgraff, M. D. 44 West Twenty-third-street.
M. Freiligh, M. D. 83 Prince-street, 3d door West
of Broadway.
J. F. Gray, M. D. 49 Lafayette Place.
E. Gneisenau, M. D. 19 West Twenty-second-st.
L. Hallock, M. D. 103 Fourth Avenue.
C. J. Hempel, M. D.
A. Gerald Hull, M. D. 49 Lafayette Place.
F. Humpreys, M. D. 22 University Place.
B. F. Joslin, M. D. 122 Bleecker-street.
B. F. Joslin, Jun., M. D. 122 Bleecker-street.
E. M. Kellogg, M. D. 88 Fourth Avenue.
C. Kiersted, M. D. 145 West Thirty-fourth-street.
H. Kinsley, M. D. 111 Amity-street.
S. R. Kirby, M. D. 72 Tenth-street.
J. F. Mahon, M. D. 209 Wooster-street.
J. Mairs, M. D. 462 Broome-street.
E. E. Marcy, M. D. 115 Tenth-street.
M. J. Mayer, M. D.
R. McMurray, M. D. 184 East Broadway.
J. A. McVickar, M. D. 838 Broadway.
J. W. Metcalf, M. D. 31 St. Mark's Place.
J. B. Morton, M. D. 71 Second Avenue.
M. W. Palmer, M. D. 64 Rivington-street.
W. C. Palmer, M. D. 54 Rivington-street.
J. C. Peters, M. D. 742 Broadway.
J. M. Quin, M. D. 148 Ninth-street.
A. Reisig, M. D. 33 West Fourteenth-street.
S. E. Shepard, M. D. 67 Greenwich Avenue.
H. Sherrill, M. D. 513 Hudson-street.
D. E. Stearns, M. D. 19 West Twenty-second-st.
W. Stewart, M. D. 141 Eighth-street.
J. L. Sullivan, M. D. Thirty-ninth Street.
F. Vanderburgh, M. D. 742 Broadway.
L. T. Warner, M. D. 172 Fifth Avenue.
J. Wescott, M. D. 34 Dominick-street.
E. West, M. D. 103 Fourth Avenue.
F. L. Wilsey, M. D. 588 Houston-street, 5 doors
West of Broadway.
A. D. Wilson, M. D. 42 Walker-street.
L. G. Worrall, M. D. 267 Houston-street.
C. Wright, M. D. 16 West Fourteenth-street.

HOMOEOPATHY.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR. *Like cures like.*

Homeopathy is the name of the new science of Medicine. It has made and is still making very rapid progress in the World, but various erroneous notions are prevalent in respect to it. By most it is thought to consist in giving, what they term, ridiculously small doses of medicine. Nothing could be further from the truth. The advocates of this system do indeed reject the nauseous and injurious doses of the old school, but for another reason than that they are too large. The fundamental principle of the science is contained in the mottoes at the head of this page, and may be expressed more at length, thus: Administer a drug to a healthy person and note the effects; when similar symptoms appear in one who is sick, that is the medicine that must be given to cure him. The homœopaths have already tried over two hundred drugs upon the healthy, and recorded their effects; from these records they judge what medicine to give to a patient, by examining with care to ascertain what medicine has produced in the healthy, a disease the most similar possible to that of the patient. It will thus be seen that the question is, not *how much* medicine to give, but *what* medicine shall be given.

The promulgator of this great reform was SAMUEL CHRISTIAN FREDERIC HAHNEMANN, a German, born at Meissen in Saxony, on the 10th of April, 1755. He received the degree of Doctor of medicine at the University of Erlangen on the 10th of August, 1778, and practiced in various places in Germany, employing his leisure time in translating works of science from the various languages of Europe into German for publication. While engaged upon a *Materia Medica* he was struck with the fact stated that *Peruvian bark*, which was well known to cure fever and ague, would produce symptoms similar to that disease when taken by a healthy person. He proceeded to test this fact by experiment upon himself in relation to other drugs as well as the bark, and thus, step by step, laid the foundation for the new healing art. He died on the 2nd day of July, 1843, in Paris. The system, which he named Homœopathy, is now extensively diffused in every civilized country of the Globe, and is constantly advancing and developing new resources every day. Its adherents claim that it will ere long supersede every other method.

LIST OF SIXTY-SIX PHYSICIANS, ALLOPATHIC.

Alexander H. Stevens,	Alexander F. Vache,
Valentine Mott,	J. M. Carnochan,
Willard Parker,	W. H. Jackson,
Edward Delafield,	Peter Pratt,
John W. Francis,	J. W. Schmidt,
Thomas Cock,	J. R. Wood,
James C. Bliss,	T. Chalmers,
Martyn Paine,	C. R. Gilman,
Isaac Wood,	William Power,
Thomas Boyd,	J. J. O'Reilly,
Joseph M. Smith,	Jared Linsly,
Edward G. Ludlow,	S. A. Sabine,
D. Meredith Reese,	J. C. Cheesman,
L. Proudfoot,	Richard Hoffman,
Wm. Detmold,	J. A. Swett,
John Watson,	Benjamin Ogden,
J. C. Beales,	L. C. Ferris,
Samuel Moore,	F. U. Johnson,
Samuel McClellan,	William Rockwell,
Abm. L. Cox,	Isaac Greene,
Joel Foster,	J. H. Griscom,
N. Morrell,	O. P. Wells,
W. C. Wallace,	Alexander Hosack,
A. C. Post,	David Green,
John Neilson,	James Anderson,
R. S. Kissam,	Gurdon Buck,
Lewis Sayre,	A. Dubois,
George Wilkes,	G. Carter,
Horace Green,	H. G. Cox,
Isaac E. Taylor,	Thomas Rochester,
Alban Goldsmith,	T. Halsted,
A. B. Whiting,	T. Markoe,
S. P. White,	W. A. Blakeman.

The following article is furnished, at our request, by Dr. D. Meredith Reese, of this city, as a statement of the principles and claims of what is commonly called by the name of "Allopathy," which he disclaims.

EDITOR.

RATIONAL, OR SCIENTIFIC MEDICINE.

The REGULAR physicians of the present day, with one voice, utterly repudiate all the nicknames by which the various MEDICAL SECTS of the present day are wont to disparage and misrepresent them. They claim to be the legitimate successors of the regularly educated Physicians and Surgeons, whose cultivation of Rational or Scientific Medicine, during centuries of the past, has rendered the names of so many of them immortal. They reverence the profound research, patient investigation, laborious inquiry, and truthful records, which have descended to us in an unbroken line from remote antiquity; regarding these as an invaluable heritage from a multitude of witnesses whose profound and varied learning, both scholastic and professional, transcend all that can be claimed for the ancient votaries of any other human science. And yet they disclaim the appellation of "old school" in the sense intended by those who use it, or in any other sense than in contra-distinction to the numerous innovating theories of "philosophy falsely so called," of which ignorance, presumption, and avarice are the sources in these latter days; and which ignore all the knowledge and experience of the past, hence assuming the title of "*the new school!*" In like manner all regular physicians repudiate the name and the thing "Allopathy," as well as any other title designating them as a sect or party, or school, since the proud edifice of medical science, which they are contributing to rear, adorn, and perfect, disdains all such narrow and contracted limits as such diminutive appellatives imply.

Regular physicians are those who, availing themselves of all the knowledge in relation to *health, disease, and remedies*, which can be gathered from "philosophy teaching by example" in all the history of the past, diligently superadd all the cumulative results of modern inquiry, improvement, and discovery, so far as either is demonstrated to be true, by practical experience. They "call no man Master" among all the school-men, either ancient or modern; they are not wedded to any theory or dogma either new or old, except so far as their love of truth constrains; and hence they hail and welcome, and are perpetually adopting every novelty in every department, and from whatever source, whether in theory or practice, which commends itself to their intelligence as worthy of confidence, when proved by experience, which, in this connection, is their only test of truth.

Regular physicians, worthy the name, are educated men, trained in their profession by didactic and clinical teaching, and recognizing such only as their fellows who have given full proof of their qualification, as the established tribunals of the profession demand; and have subsequently shown their just appreciation of the dignity, honor, and benevolence which belongs to the fraternity, by fealty to the science, in its principles and in its ethics, and by steadfast antagonism to quackery.

Regular physicians claim to belong to a *liberal* profession, and hence have no secret remedies, or exclusive pretensions to a knowledge of specifics for any class of diseases; and for the reason that it is their first and highest duty to promulgate for the common benefit, whatever they know or learn, as this is the dictate of both science and humanity.

Such, in brief, are the characteristics of the regular profession of Medicine and Surgery in Europe and America.

LIST OF THE
Principle Hydropathic Establishments and Practitioners
IN THE UNITED STATES.

Hydropathic and Hygienic Institute, 15 Laight-street, New-York. R. T. Trall, M. D. Proprietor; Dr. G. S. Hosford, Assistant.

New-York City Water Cure, 184 Twelfth-street. Dr. O. H. Wellington; G. W. Taylor, M. D. 2 Eleventh-street, New-York; Mrs. Hester A. Horn, 9 Abingdon Place, New-York.

Highland Home Water Cure, Fishkill Landing, New-York. C. W. May, M. D.

Saratoga Water Cure, Saratoga Springs, New-York. Dr. N. Bedorthee.

Lebanon Springs Water Cure, New Lebanon Springs, New-York. Dr. Cambell, Proprietor; Joel Shew, M. D.

Glen Haven Water Cure, Scott, Cortland Corner, New-York. Jas. C. Jackson, M. D.

Elmira Water Cure, Elmira, New-York. S. O. Gleason, M. D.

Mount Prospect Water Cure, Binghampton, New-York. H. M. Ranney, Proprietor; O. V. Thayer, M. D.

New Grafenbergs Water Cure, near Utica, New-York. Dr. R. Holland.

Forestville Water Cure, Forestville, Chetaque Co. New-York. Drs. Parker and Avery.

Wyoming Water Cure, Wyoming Co. New-York. Dr. P. C. Hayes.

Greenwood Springs Water Cure, Cuba, Allegany Co. New-York. Dr. Parry.

Orange Mountain Water Cure, South Orange, N. J. C. F. Sellers, Proprietor; Dr. Tallner, Physician.

Boston Water Cure, 14 Franklin-street. G. A. Kittredge, M. D.

Worcester Water Cure, Worcester, Mass. S. Rogers, M. D.

Easthampton Water Cure, Easthampton, Mass. Dr. E. Gnell.

Northampton Water Cure, Burtonville, Mass. Dr. C. Munde.

Round Hill Water Cure, Northampton, Mass. Dr. Hall.

Athol Water Cure, Athol, Mass. Geo. Field, M. D.

Newport Water Cure, Newport, R. I. Dr. W. G. Ash.

Brattleboro' Water Cure, Brattleboro', Vt. Dr. McGraw.

Concord Water Cure, Concord, N. H. Dr. Vail.

Pennsylvania Water Cure, Phillipsburg, Pa. Edward Acker, M. D.

Brownsville Water Cure, Brownsville, Pa. Dr. C. Baelz.

Cleveland Water Cure, Cleveland, Ohio. P. P. Seelye, M. D.

Yellow Springs Water Cure, Yellow Springs, Ohio. A. Cheney, M. D.; C. W. Bigler, M. D.

Sugar Creek Falls Water Cure, Sugar Creek Falls, Ohio. Dr. Freak.

Auburn Water Cure, Auburn, Alabama. Dr. W. G. Reed.

(For principles of Homœopathy, see next page.)

PRINCIPLES OF HYDROPATHY,

BY R. T. TRALL, M. D. 15 LAIGHT-ST. NEW-YORK.

The system known as Hydropathy or Water Cure, may be more correctly expressed by the term, Hygienic Medicine. Its remedial agents embrace all the elements of hygiene; hence all drug-medicines are excluded. For this reason it assumes to be the *true healing art*, and regards all modifications of drug-treatment as the off-shoots of a false philosophy.

The philosophy of Water Cure is based on the general propositions, that health consists in a harmonious state and action of all the bodily and mental functions, these being dependant on due quantities, qualities, relations, and proportions of those influences which develop and sustain the living organism, viz. *light, air, temperature, water, food, exercise, and the passions*; and that the deviations from, or derangements of such harmonious state and actions, constitutes our diseases. Health, therefore, is a natural and positive state, and hence the only natural mode of medication—the true healing art—consists in the proper application and regulation of the same influences, whose disordered relation sare disease. In other words, disease is the abnormal condition of ordinary hygienic influences; and the remedy consists in restoring their normal relations. Nature is thus the real physician, and the whole legitimate practice of medicine consists in supplying favorable conditions.

The appliances of Water Cure embrace everything pertaining to the laws of life, and involve the control of all the patient's voluntary habits. The most important are *bathing, drink, diet, exercise and rest, sleep, clothing, ventilation, friction, fomentations, &c. &c.*

The importance of water, as one of the remedial agents of the hydropathic system, may be understood by the following extract from the *Hydropathic Encyclopædia*:-

"Water constitutes the greater proportion of the entire bulk of the body; it composes more than three-fourths of the whole mass of blood; more than seven-eighths of the substance of the brain; more than nine-tenths of the various colorless fluids and secretions; it is the only vehicle by which nutrient matters are conveyed to the blood; the only medium through which waste matters are expelled from the body; the only solvent diluent and detergent in existence; and the only material capable of circulating in all the tissues of the body, and penetrating their finest vessels without vital irritation or mechanical injury."

It will readily be seen that the Water Cure appliances cannot work injury except from maladministration, whereas, all drugs *must of necessity* do more or less mischief, whether any good accrues from them or not. And if the premises I have stated are true, it follows inevitably, that what are called drug cures are actually no cures at all. Drug medication is but the substitution of the injurious action and poisonous effects of the drug, for the morbid manifestations of the primary malady. On the contrary, all the appliances of Water Cure are not only chemically and physiologically compatible with the fluids and solids of the living body, but are themselves the very materials and agencies by which those fluids and solids are energized and supported.

THE CHRONO-THERMAL PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

By W.M. TURNER, Esq. A. M., M. D., late Health Commissioner of New-York; member of the New-York Medical Society; Fellow of the Eclectic Medical College of Virginia; Professor Emeritus of the Institutes of Medicine in the Pennsylvania Medical College of Philadelphia; Vice-President of the American Medical Society; American Editor of Dr. S. Dickson's Chrono-Thermal Practice, &c. &c

"Till the hour of sickness comes, how few non-medical persons," exclaimed Dr. S. Dickson, (of London,) "ever think of a subject which ought to be of interest to all!"

It is this unfortunate indifference, on the part of the public, combined with the bitter intolerance of the so-called "regular" profession, which renders a genuine reform in the healing art the most difficult of all reforms. The word Chrono-Thermal is derived from two Greek words, signifying time and heat, from which, as their measurers, we have the familiar terms chronometer and thermometer. Diseases, like everything else, have their "times and seasons," in obedience to the universal law laid down in Genesis viii. 22: "While the earth remaineth, seed-time and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night, shall not cease." The chills and heats, or periodic disturbances of the temperature of the body manifested, in a greater or less degree, in every form of disease it is now shown, constitute the disease itself; while the restoration of the orderly equilibrium of temperature constitutes the cure. This may occur, as it occasionally does, through the unaided operations of nature, or be produced by the judicious use of "healing medicines," (in which cold and warm water are included as fragmental parts,) under the new revelation, as to their properties and mode of administration. By these means, the knowledge of disease is wonderfully simplified, (all truth is simple,) its treatment is shortened, and the cures immeasurably increased in number. The lancet, leeches and cupping instrument of Allopathy, are prohibited, and its gross abuse of calomel is condemned. The doctrine of Homoeopathy that "like cures like"—so directly at variance with the teaching of the Saviour in his reply to the insult of the Pharisees, that he "cast out devils by Beelzebuh, the Prince of the devils," is derided as absurd, and in contradiction to experience, to all sound philosophy, as well as to true religion. While the insufficiency of Hydropathy, from its wilfully ignoring the value of those "healing medicines" which have the sanction of the Bible, is palpably exposed.

When Dr. Dickson, the discoverer of Chrono-Thermalism, first went to London, now fourteen years ago, he made a mistake common to most people of a generous temperament. Giving the members of the medical profession credit for a candor and disinterestedness that belong to no body of men whatever, he hesitatingly placed them in possession of a discovery which, had he kept it to himself, and managed it properly, might have turned out a pretty little fortune to each of his boys and girls. In publishing to the world the Unity and Periodicity of health and disease—in making it clear to demonstration that, in one and all of its movements, whether morbid or sane, the living body is at once a repeater and a time-keeper, he put his own interests entirely out of the question. At that epoch the medical profession, to a man, were all but completely in the dark on both the nature of Disease and the action of Medicine upon the system. Without knowing it, they did everything they could to *destroy their patients*. The recoveries which took place in spite of their bad Practice, they mistook for cures! With the clue which he gratuitously gave them, a man might have travelled the globe, and put the whole profession to shame. For his generosity in that respect, he has had the common reward of every human being who ever made a discovery in medicine, obloquy and persecution.

Those non-medical persons who may wish to obtain Dr. Dickson's Chrono-Thermal Practice—and they are earnestly requested to examine it for themselves, and not to take the adverse opinions of its medical enemies, whose interest lies in stifling the important truths it imparts—may find copies at Redfield's Bookstore, 110 and 112 Nassau-st. price 38 cents.

The new doctrines are ahly supported in the columns of "The Medical Iconoclast," a Monthly Periodical, at \$1 a year, edited by Professor J. Coleman, M. D. No. 82 Nassau-street, and 224 12th-st. N. Y. and published by Adriance, Sherman & Co. 2 Astor House.



THE
FLOATING CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR.

REV. B. C. C. PARKER, PASTOR.

The floating church of our Saviour for Seamen, now permanently moored at the foot of Pike-street, New-York, on the East river, of which an engraving is here presented, was finished and consecrated to the service of God on the 19th of February, 1844. It was constructed by Charles M. Simonson for the Young Men's Church Missionary Society of the City of New-York. It is 70 feet long and 30 feet wide, and will comfortably seat 500 persons. It has an end gallery, in which is an organ. A beautiful Baptismal Font of white marble, in the exact shape of the capstan of a ship, surmounted by a shell of exquisite workmanship, chiseled from the same block with the shaft, was a gift of St. Marks' Church in the Bowery. It stands in front of the chancel rail; the top of the communion table is a marble slab, and the Ten Commandments are placed on the panels on each side in the recess over it. An anchor, in gold, painted on the back ground between these panels, rests upon the Bible and Prayer-Book. The edifice is built on a broad deck 76 by 36, covering two boats of 80 tons each, placed ten feet apart to prevent careening when the congregation might happen to be unequally distributed on either side. The spire contains a bell, and the top of the flag-staff is about 70 feet from the deck. Divine service is regularly performed on Sundays, commencing in the morning at half past 10 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. The motion of the water is scarcely felt more than in an edifice on land, the location being in the midst of the shipping on the East River, but out of the reach of the winds, ice, and tides.

THE RABINEAU BATH.



The Subscribers inform their patrons and friends that they have made such alterations and improvements as their experience has suggested, for the greater convenience and comfort of *Bathers*.

They have lately added to the above a BEAUTIFUL LADIES' BATH, 75 by 45 feet, fitted up exclusively for their accommodation.

They will spare no expense to please all who may favor them with their patronage.

They respectfully request Ladies and Gentlemen to call and witness their new arrangements.

Fronting Castle Garden,

W.M. SHEPARD,

May, 1853.

ISAAC HULL.

The luxury of the Salt-Water-Bath, connected with the difficulty of obtaining it, in the open waters near the City, renders this establishment at the Battery, beside the Castle-Garden-Bridge, of almost inestimable importance to all lovers of the most healthful exercise in the world.

SWIMMING is one of Nature's favorite methods of muscular development. It is the art which enabled LEANDER to cross the Hellespont, and find his HERO—ine, on the shores of Asia. It is one of the ARTS OF HEALTH, and every youth, both in town and country, male and female, should learn to swim.

For this noble purpose, Dr. Rabineau, a well-known Pharmaceutist and Apothecary of this City, many years ago established these floating Bathing-rooms, which the corporation of the City very properly permitted him to place at the Bridge of Castle-Garden, one of the most desirable positions for such an establishment in the world. Here congregated multitudes court the Ocean-breezes, both by day and night, in the shady avenues of the Battery; and the pleasing transition from such scenes to a cooling bath in a sultry season, is a luxury "most devoutly to be wished."—Here meet the eddying tides of the Hudson, the East River, and the Narrows. These constantly change the waters—presenting successive portions to the successive visitors.

EDITOR.



A. B. & D. SANDS
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

English, French, and Mediterranean Drugs and Chemicals,
of all kinds, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Druggist's Glass Ware,
Soaps, Brushes, Perfumery, and Fancy Articles.

Together with every article comprising the stock of a Druggist or Physician,

141 WILLIAM-STREET, cor. of Fulton,

NEW-YORK.

THE ORIGINAL
CHEAP CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
136 NASSAU-STREET,

[Corner of Beekman-street.]

NEW-YORK,

Where you can find a Large Stock of Clothing cheaper than
at any other House in the city.

Just look at the Prices.

Frock and Dress Coats . . .	from \$3 00 to \$10.
Pantaloons,	" 50 " 5.
Vests,	" 50 " 4.

HENRY REGAN,

CORNER OF NASSAU AND BEEKMAN.

GRAFFT & BETT'S
DINING SALOON,

138 BROAD-STREET,

Between Front and South.

NEW-YORK.

The indispensable convenience of *Dining Saloons* to citizens and strangers, has been abundantly proved by the growing popularity and success of these establishments. For sixpence, or a shilling, a gentleman may obtain a satisfactory meal of well-cooked vituals, at any hour of the day or evening, without waiting a moment for preparation. Call and it comes, smoking hot from the ever-busy ovens, pots, and pans.

Breakfasts and Suppers are classed under one General Bill of Fare in this establishment, and *Dinners* under another. Printed Bills of Prices always lie upon the Tables.

EDITOR.



YANKEE NOTIONS, AND FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS.

One of the greatest wonders of the age is the low price at which American manufactured goods are sold. And not least among them is the very necessary articles of Boots and Shoes.

Boots and Shoes, like bread and butter, are required and used by every individual, and all are interested in finding a good article at a low price.

To strangers, from abroad, it will be a matter of curiosity to become acquainted with the kinds, qualities, and prices; and to those who are not strangers from abroad it is a matter of importance to know where they can buy Good Goods the cheapest.

If all will look in at 18 CARMINE-STREET, one door above Bleecker, at the store of C. L. MEAD, they may find all kinds, qualities, and styles at low prices.

EDITOR.

STUYVESANT SQUARE.

This fine area, occupying the memorable site of the old "STUYVESANT MEADOWS," where, in former winters, many a luckless urchin has broken his skates and his cranium on the ice, in honor of

"Holland's broad and icy plains,
Where ladies hold the silken reins,"

is divided into equal parts by the Second Avenue between Fifteenth and Seventeenth Streets, East of Union Square. It is enclosed by a strong iron fence, in compliance with one of the conditions imposed upon the Corporation by Peter G. Stuyvesant, Esq. when he gave the ground to the city to be used as a "PUBLIC PARK." This munificent donation perpetuates the liberality and the name of a distinguished individual of the good old "KNICKERBOCKER RACE," which is fast becoming irrecoverably amalgamated with the hundred branches of the great "MANAHATTA TRIBE." In a few short years the Cosmopolitan Society of New-York will bid a final adieu to every apparent vestige of the American "*Amsterdam*," excepting the graceful semi-circle of Pearl-street, and the commodious harbor of Communipaw, on the Jersey shore.

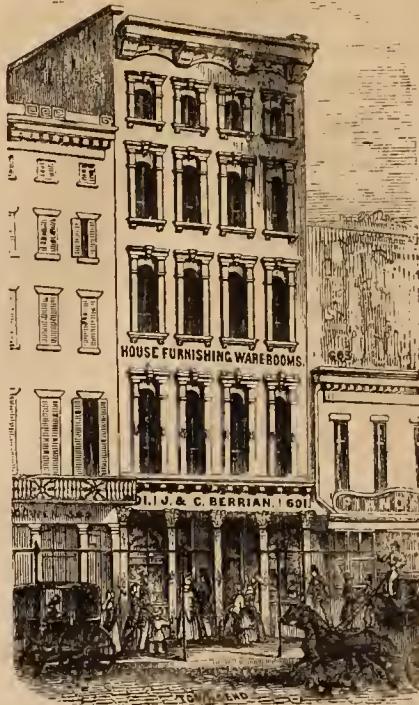
The financial fashions of Paris, the cockney dialect of London, and the Yankee Notions of Boston, have utterly superceded the moderation, the honesty, and the simplicity of Governor Stuyvesant, Deiderich Knickerbocker, and Peter Van Twiller. Alas, for the *amalgamating progress* of the present age!

But, to return to the Park, which is a residuary legacy of this race : it is graced, on its exterior, by St. George's Church, not St. Nicholas', as well as many private mansions; and within, by a Croton Fountain, shrubbery, trees, and flowering herbs. It is one of the too few "*respiratory organs*" of the American metropolis, and as such, cannot fail to remain an attractive centre of Wealth and Fashion, for centuries to come.

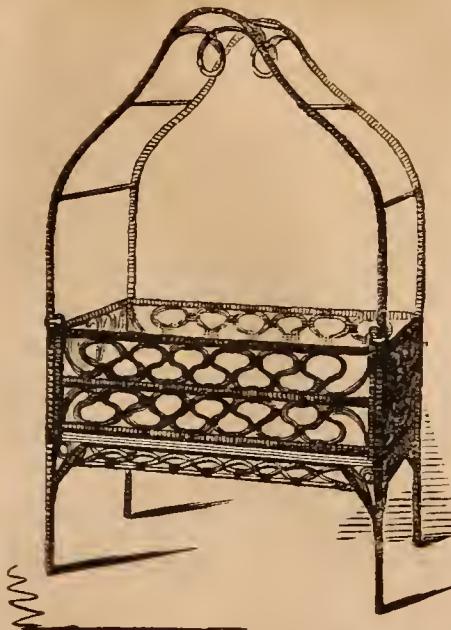
Of the other Parks on the Island, of which there are several of large dimensions, in the Upper Wards, yet mostly unimproved, there will be no occasion for treating in this work.

EDITOR.

B R O A D W A Y .



J. & C. BERRIAN,
HOUSE FURNISHING WAREROOMS,
No. 601 BROADWAY, New-York,
Importers, and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of
HOUSE-KEEPING HARDWARE,
Cutlery, Silver Plated Ware,
JAPANNERY,
GERMAN SILVER & BRITANNIA WARE, COMPOSITION, ENAMELLED & IRON
HOLLOW WARE,
BRONZED, COPPER, AND BRASS GOODS, BATHING APPARATUS,
Tin, Wood, and Willow Wares, Brushes, Mats, Baskets, &c.
Refrigerators, Sporting Tackle, &c.



HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES.

The careful house-keepers of every great city need just such an establishment as that of the Messrs. Berrian, the exterior aspect of which is represented on the opposite page, but the ladies of no other city in America, excepting New-York, enjoy such a privilege. With the exception of crockery, carpets and cabinet furniture, this comprehensive warehouse presents to the choice of the purchaser an indefinite variety of domestic implements and household goods, used in families of the higher and middling classes of society, both in town and country, from the trap that catches the mouse to the candelabra which illuminates the drawing room.

The Messrs. Berrian being large importers and extensive manufacturers of their own goods, spare no reasonable pains in keeping their establishment in a condition to supply all ordinary demands in their line of trade.

Does the little boy need a wagon, a pair of skates, or a velocipede; the little girl a bird-cage, a hair-brush, or scissors; the baby a cradle, a rattle, or a jumper; all these things, and thousands beside, are found at Berrian's.

Located in the very centre of the population of the city, their new and costly building has seven floors, each 150 feet long, and 25 feet broad, making in all, floor-room to the extent of 26,250 feet.

Add to this shelves and wall space, on which goods are exhibited as closely as they can be packed, and also ceilings from which numerous articles are tastefully suspended, and the whole cannot be less than 50,000 superficial feet, or one acre and a quarter, the quantity which a yoke of oxen can scarcely plough in a day. Through all this vast establishment, each article has its invariable price. This being strictly a *one price store*, any person may send a child, or an order, with implicit confidence. What wonder therefore, that with such magnificent store-rooms, abundance of capital, and superabundance of enterprise, the Messrs. Berrian should do a business, both at wholesale and retail, unequalled in their department, not only in New-York, but in any city of the Republic.

EPISTOL.

TEA TRAYS,
WAITERS,
BREAD TRAYS,
CAKE TRAYS,
Knife Trays & Boxes,
And a great variety
of useful and ornamental



Japanned Articles.

English, French, and
German
FANCY GOODS,

CHINESE ARTICLES
of use and ornament,

PAPIER MACHE
GOODS.

CARVED IVORY
AND
BERLIN IRON
WARE,

J. & C. BERRIAN

Would invite the attention of Dealers to their assortment, as being greater in extent and variety than any other. Being constantly importing Staple and Novel Articles in their line, purchasers will always find a large assortment of new and fresh goods, from which to make their selections. The CUTLERY Department embraces a full supply from the best English and American Makers.

Silver Plated Ware,

Sheffield, Birmingham, and American Manufacture; the largest assortment to be found in this country.

They are also in constant receipt of the latest and most desirable Fancy articles from Paris and London.

J. & C. B. would particularly invite the attention of Southern and Western Dealers to their stock of Cane Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Cradles, Cribs, Bedsteads, Swings, &c. &c. as being well adapted for use in their localities, as the constantly increasing demand has demonstrated.



They have also a full stock of bronzed and painted iron furniture, bedsteads, hairstands, vases, fountains, chairs, tables, &c. &c. all of which are offered at the lowest market prices, on favorable terms, at their ware rooms, 601 Broadway. Goods carefully put up by experienced packers. Illustrated Catalogues gratis.

Merchants in the same or similar lines of business, who purpose visiting the Great Exhibition, are respectfully invited to examine their assortment.

THE
NEW BRUNSWICK RUBBER CO.

WAREHOUSE,

NO. 29 MAIDEN LANE,

NEW YORK, N.Y.

MANUFACTURERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN ALL KINDS OF

VULCANIZED INDIA RUBBER GOODS,

Under Charles Goodyear's Patents,

Consisting of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

CLOTHING, CLOTHS, BAGS,

BELTING, HOSE,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

BALLS, TOYS, WHIPS, &c. &c.

JOHNSON LETSON, President.

BOARDING HOUSE INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, BY CHAS. SPALDING & CO. 307 BROADWAY.

Open at all hours of the day, from the commencement
of the Fair to its close.

One of the first and most important inquiries of visitors arriving in the city, during the progress of the Great Industrial Exhibition of the interesting specimens of industry from all nations, must necessarily be, for a comfortable home, either in a hotel, boarding house or private family.

Many of all these classes of houses will be open for the hospitable accommodation of the many hundreds of thousands of strangers from the country and from foreign lands, who will throng the metropolis for several months during the season, arriving at all hours of every day and night, by steamers, railroads, ships and all other conveyances.

That there should be a well accredited Intelligence Office in the most central part of the city, at which private families, and public houses of entertainment may deposit their cards exhibiting their addresses, charges and accommodations, will be felt and acknowledged by all. Furthermore, that strangers visiting the city, singly or in parties, will greatly need an office of this kind, where they can make their own selection as to location and expense of their temporary abode in the city, none will question for a moment.

Some parties will wish to write in advance, for the purpose of securing, if possible, suitable accommodations, in places most desirable. Such orders may be executed to some extent by Charles Spalding & Co. although, as a general thing, engagements to secure apartments for a long time in advance, cannot be expected.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

Parties in this city, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Jersey City and Hoboken, furnishing their cards to this office, will receive the promptest and strictest attention, and will be supplied with guests as long as their accommodations will admit.

The following are the uniform rules and regulations of the office, which all parties concerned are expected carefully to observe.

1. Every individual inquiring at the office for information is expected to pay twenty-five cents for the first week, or fifty cents for the season, for which he receives a certificate, and will be entitled to any intelligence the books of the office may afford during the period of subscription.

2. Every establishment entered upon the books of the office as subscribing, whether hotel, boarding house, saloon or private family, will be required to pay one dollar per month, or three dollars for the season, giving a card (in either plain manuscript or print to be kept on file) of prices, situation of apartments, and cost of entertainment.

3. All subscribers will be expected so far to regard their own interest and the convenience of strangers, as to *report punctually at the office* when their rooms are all occupied. In order to avoid fruitless applications for accommodation where no accommodations can be found, a faithful adherence to this rule will be esteemed one of the conditions of subscription.

Charles Spalding & Co.

Office No. 307 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—All orders from abroad must be post-paid, and contain remittances of fees, either in cash or Post-office stamps, otherwise no answers will be returned.

NEWMAN & IVISON,

FORMERLY MARK H. NEWMAN & Co.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

178 FULTON-STREET,

Opposite St. Paul's Church Yard,

NEW-YORK.



PUBLISH THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE BOOKS.

Kitto's Cyclopedia of Biblical Literature, 2 vols.

Jahn's Biblical Archaeology. Bush's Notes on the Pentateuch.

The Church Psalmist. Sanders' Spelling and Reading Books, both old and new Series.

Thomson's Popular Arithmetics. Willson's Series of Histories.

Fasquelle's French Course. Porter's Rhetorical Reader.

Woodbury's German Grammar. Comstock's Natural History.

Hitchcock's Geology. Newman's Rhetoric. Parley's Universal History.

McElligott's Analyser and Manual. Hastings' and Bradbury's Music Books.

Our School Books are in use in every State in the Union, and give the most entire satisfaction. Any teacher who has not examined them, is invited to do so free of expense.

Country merchants and Booksellers supplied with School, Miscellaneous and Music Books at the lowest rates, and all orders promptly filled.

THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

This fine granite edifice occupies an entire Block, bounded by Wall-street, Exchange Place, William, and Hanover streets, in the first ward of the city. With the single exception of the Custom House, it is the most expensive building in New-York, having cost the company which erected it One Million and-a-half of Dollars. The Exchange is a fire-proof structure, composed of arched apartments throughout, surrounding a Rotunda eighty feet in diameter, eighty feet in height, and surmounted by a Dome, the whole being lighted from above. Within this Rotunda, which is the general rendezvous of "*Merchants on Change*," and of Real Estate Auctioneers, are eight Corinthian columns of Italian marble, forty feet in altitude, and five in diameter.

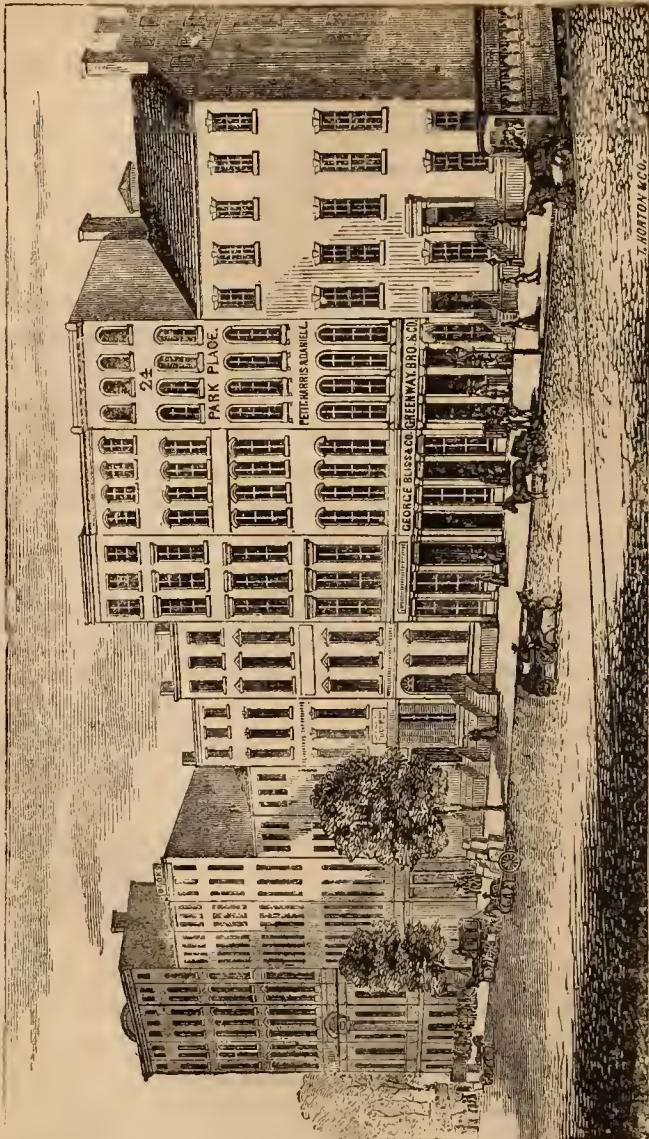
On the Wall-street façade is a recessed portico, adorned with eighteen granite columns, each of which is of a single block, weighing more than forty tons. These are the heaviest granite blocks in the city, and were transferred from the quarries of New England on the decks of Schooners, in pairs, one column on either side of the masts. From the Dock they were drawn up Wall-street, by means of powerful windlasses, attached to strong anchors buried in the earth, and moved by horses; and by like means added to powerful dericks, composed of the trunks of large pines like masts of ships, managed by sailors, placed upon the pedestals at great expense. The cost of each column exceeded three thousand dollars.

As a rented building now owned by several capitalists, it yields only a small per-centage to the company; but is of indispensable convenience to the mercantile community.

An elegant Exchange building of less value, but almost new, was destroyed by the Great Fire of 1835, which reduced to bankruptcy all the Insurance Companies, and many of the merchants of the City; most of the others following them in the crisis of 1837.

The rapid growth of the Metropolis is fast throwing this building, the Custom-House, and Wall-street, out of the centre of business; and the Banks are beginning to manifest this fact, by taking a line of march along Broadway, even to the distance of the fifteenth ward. The vaults of Wall-street are no longer able to contain all the *specie* of the Capital of the New World.

EDITOR.



NEW-YORK.

GREENWAY, BROTHER & Co.
No. 24 PARK PLACE, and No. 19 BARCLAY-STREET,
NEW-YORK.

ENLARGED OPERATIONS WITH DIMINISHED PROFITS.

The most remarkable revolution in the mercantile movements of the city, is that of substituting large Stores for small ones, and diminishing the percentage of profits in proportion to the expansion of business. This change, though destructive of the interests of small dealers, is greatly for the benefit of the country at large, by reducing the expenses of living, and thus augmenting the capabilities of population. To a country having millions of square miles of uncultivated lands, and destined to regulate the commerce and politics of the world, this is an object of paramount importance.

Merchandise of all descriptions which can be afforded at 10 per cent. profit in a small store with a rent of \$1,000 and six clerks, can be sold to equal advantage to the jobber, in a large store, with 25 clerks and a rent four or five times as large, at a much smaller profit. An advantage, therefore, accrues to country dealers and consumers.

This principle is completely revolutionizing the entire business of the city, and operating greatly to its advantage both by confining the stores to a smaller area, and by consuming less labor in the unproductive operations of exchanging commodities. And more than this, it embellishes the metropolis of the New World with structures of surpassing elegance.

Among the class of wholesale dealers of this description, are the Brothers Greenway & Co., whose embellished Card occupies the preceding page. This house is of more than thirty years' standing in the city ; formerly in Hanover Square, Pearl-st. ; latterly at 45 Broadway, and now in Park Place and Barclay-st., second door from Columbia College.

This firm transacts its business by the aid of a heavy capital, with merchants from all sections of the Republic, but mostly from the Southern States, the elder Greenway being a native of Virginia. Their Store-Edifice is of white marble, situated in one of the most desirable localities of the city. The Irving, the Astor, and the American, are within two minutes' walk of their counting room ; and the Howard House, the Clinton Hotel, French's and Delmonico's, the United States and Tammany, close at hand. A branch of the Hudson River Rail-Road passes within fifty feet of their door, and the Park terminus of the Eastern Rail-Road is not 80 rods distant.

It is not as a means of expanding their business that this and some other distinguished firms have given us their cards. They have done it principally to enable the Publishers of this Work to give a CARD OF THE CITY worthy of the occasion of the "WORLD'S FAIR" of 1853.

EDITOR.

GREENWAY BROTHER & CO.

No. 24 PARK PLACE,

AND

19 BARCLAY-STREET,

NEW-YORK,

IMPORTERS & JOBBERS.

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

LARGE DEALERS IN

LINEN GOODS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

A Full Assortment of **DRESS GOODS, ALPACAS,
HOSIERY, PRINTS.**

CARPETS.

A large Assortment, Foreign and Domestic, on
Consignment.

NEW-YORK

MARBLED IRON WORKS,

OFFICE AND SALES ROOM,

413 BROADWAY,

Opposite New Haven R. R. Depot,

Manufactory, Cor. 6th Avenue and 47th-street,

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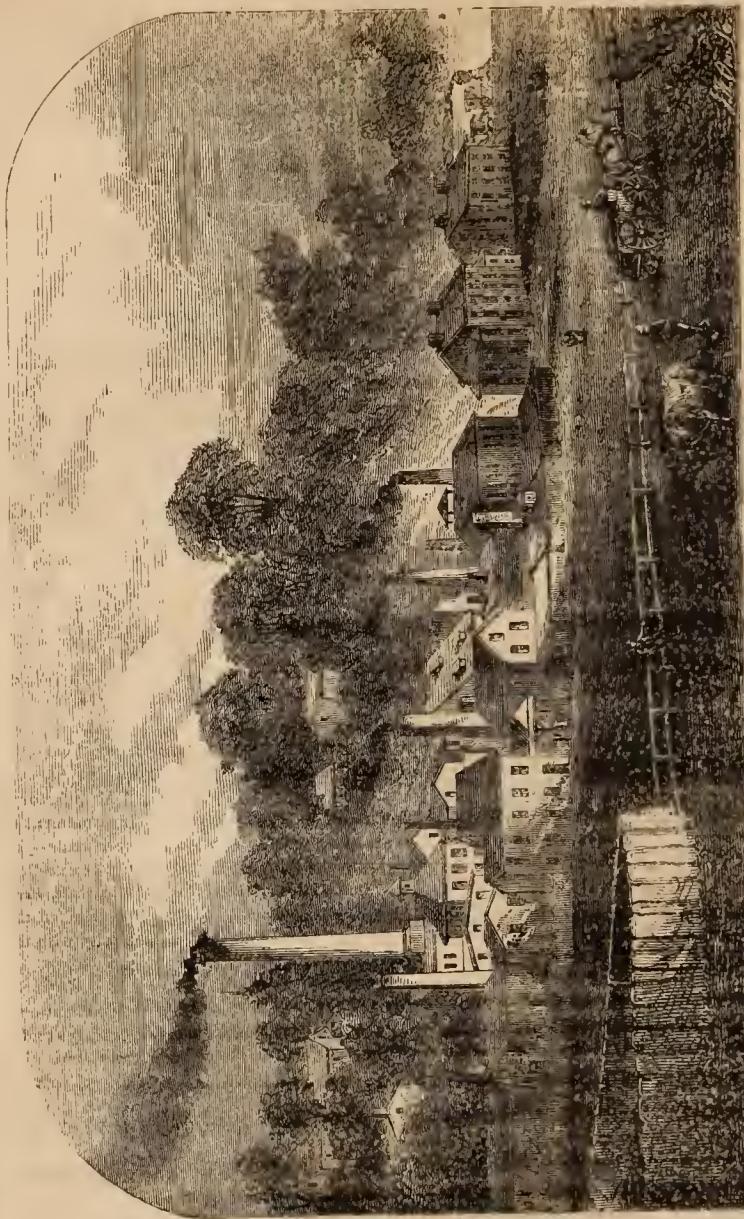
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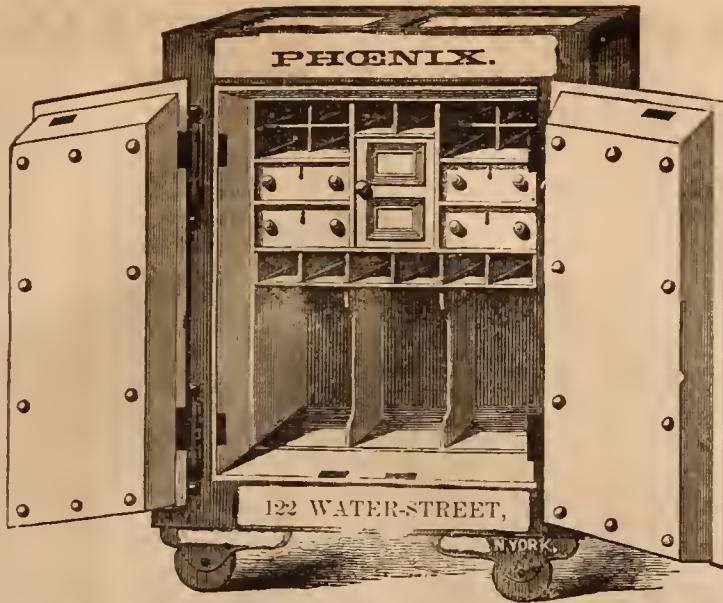
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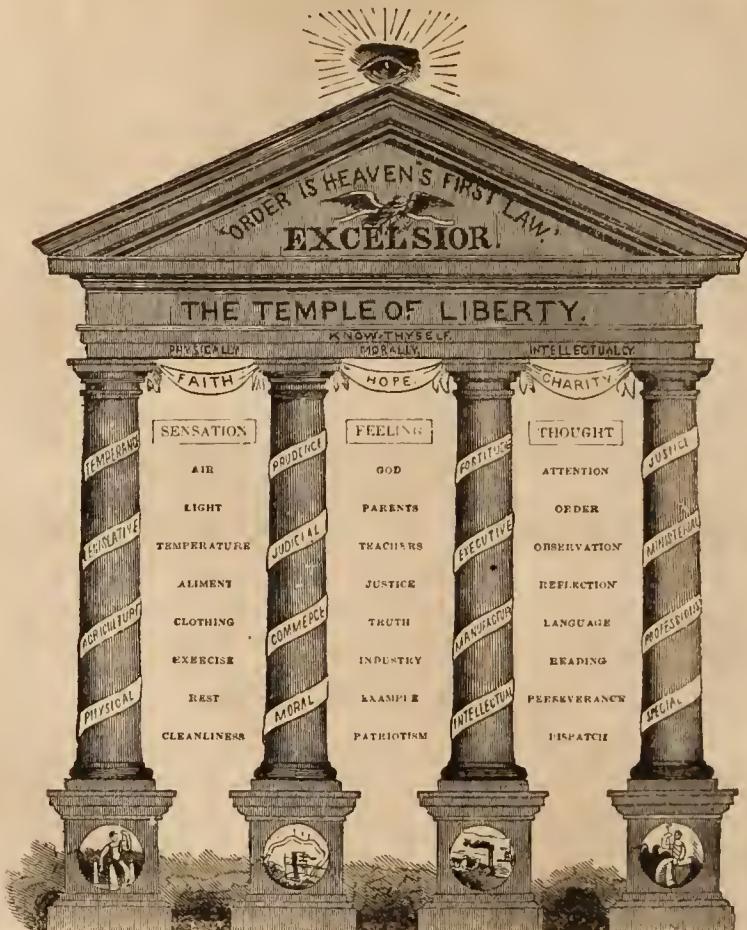
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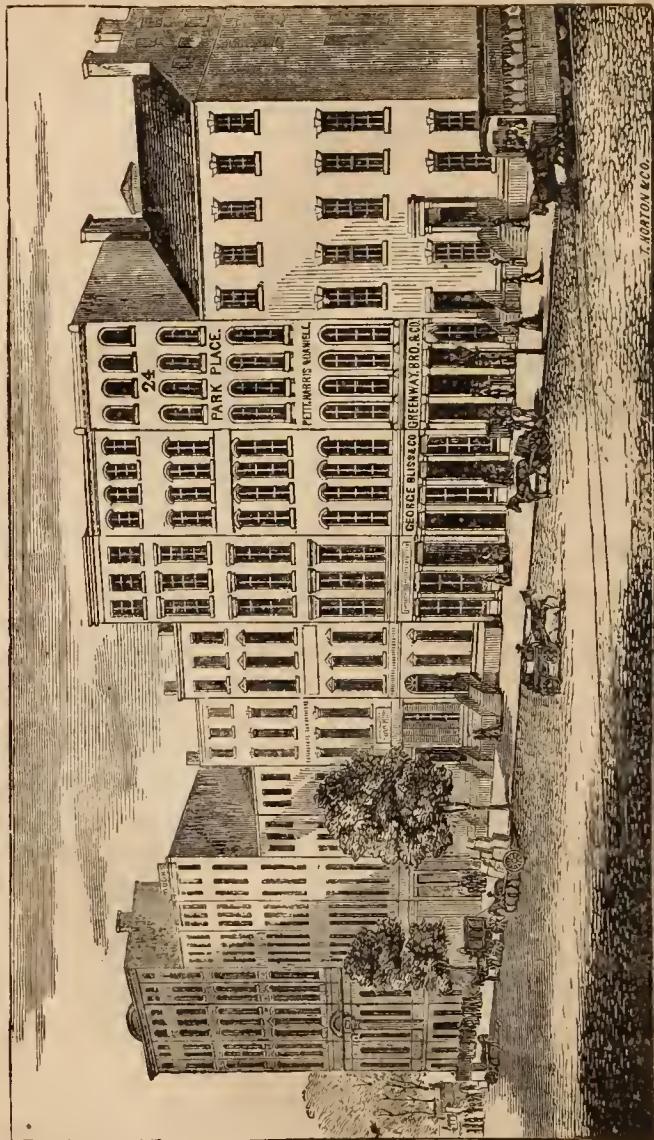
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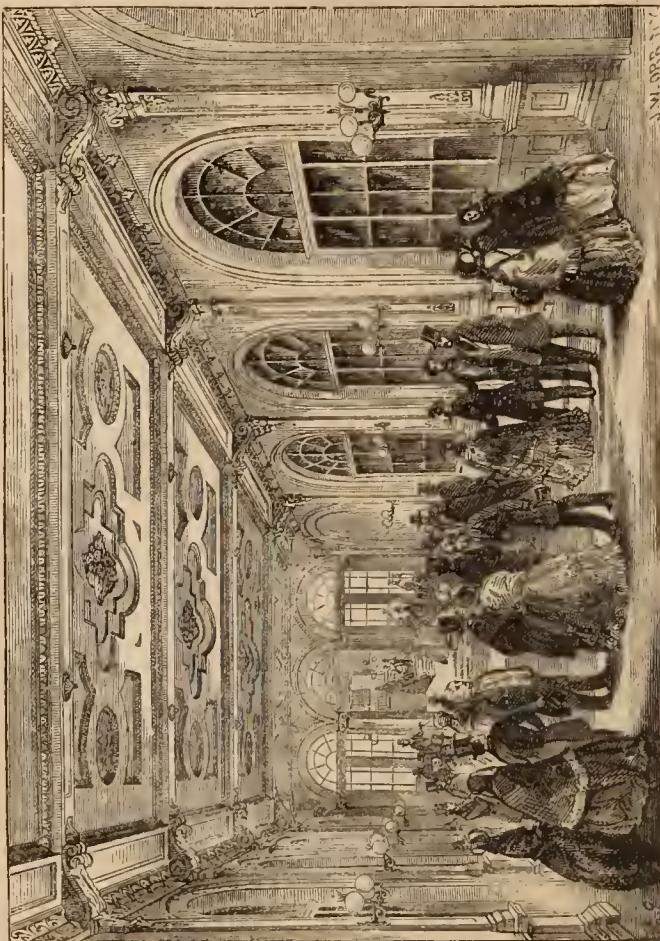
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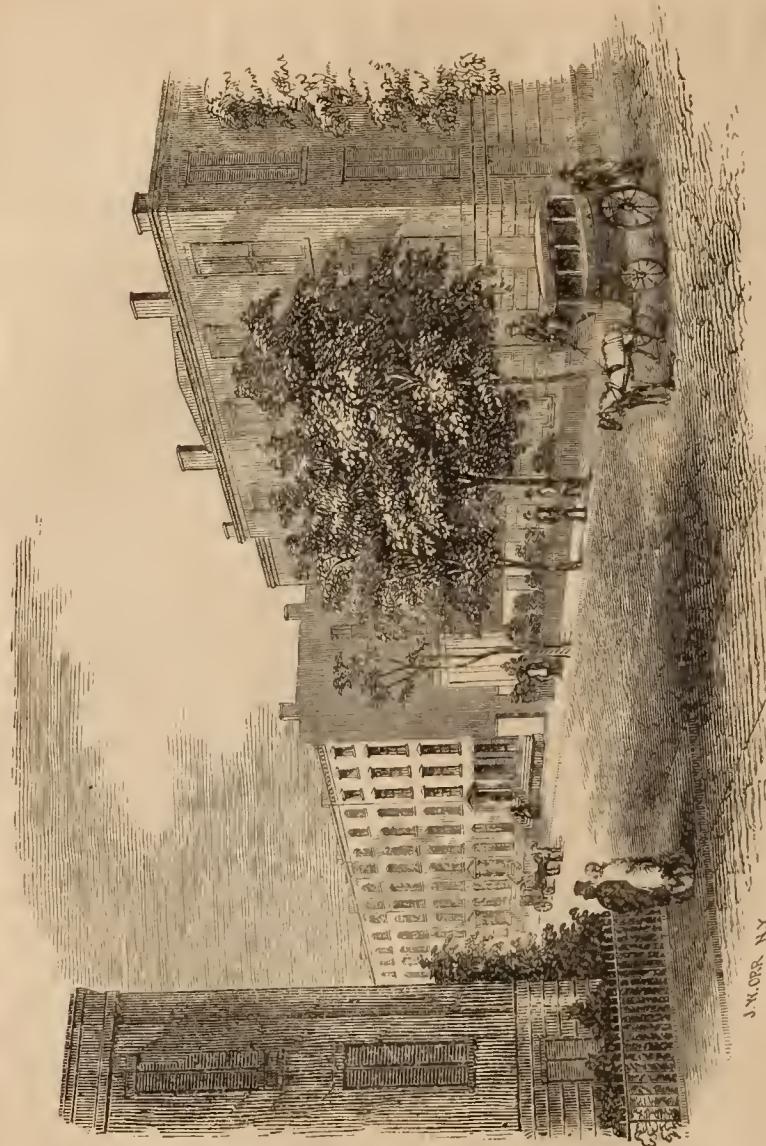
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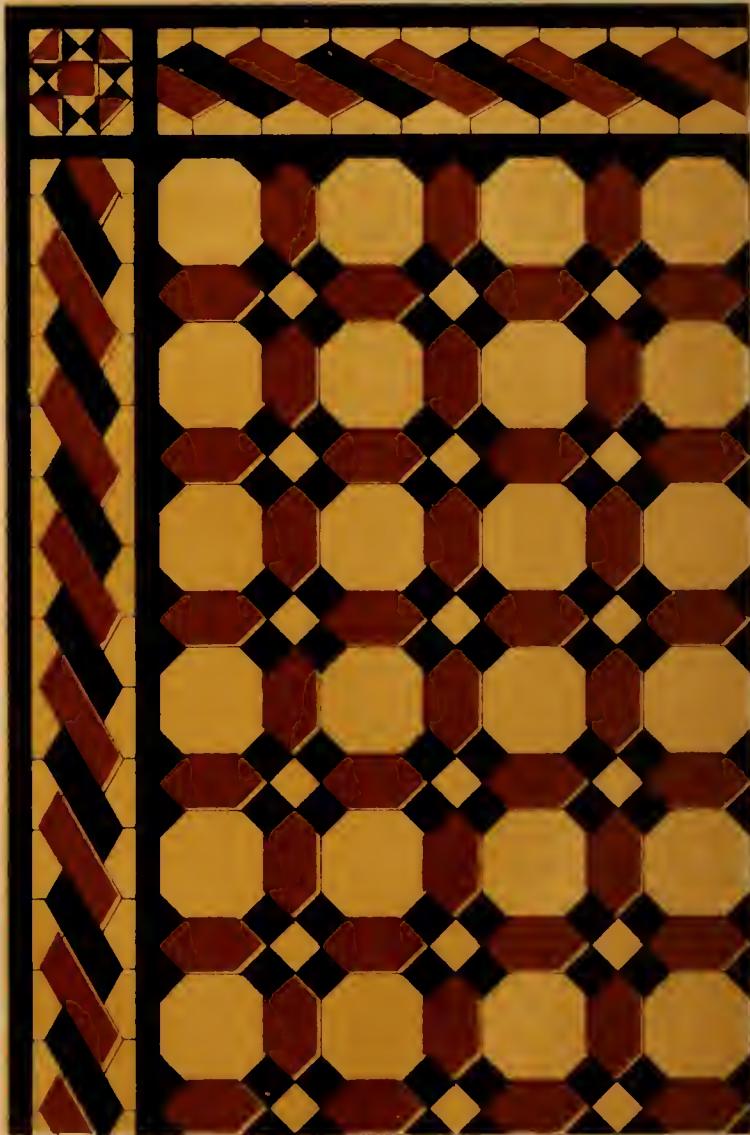


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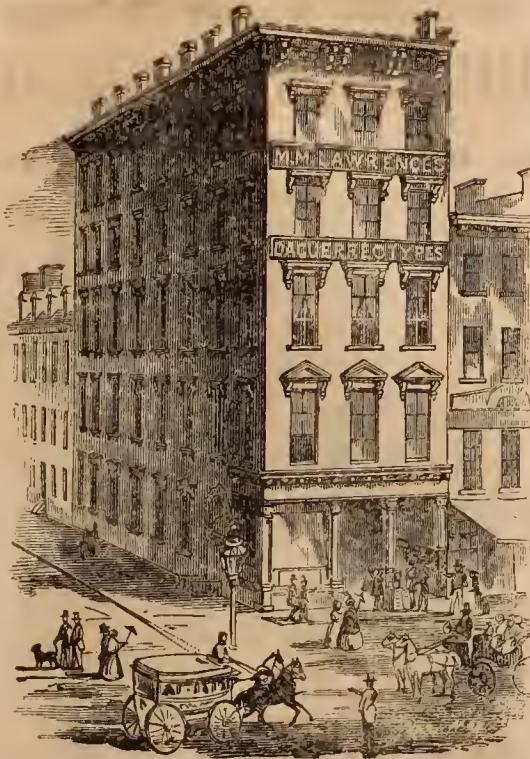
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This unique Establishment is one of the finest ornaments of Broadway, as well as one of the most delightful repositories of Art in the Metropolis. The premises cover four lots of ground with a front of fifty feet on Broadway. The opposite page which contains a view of the front elevation of the structure, explains, in general terms, the character of Mr. Gibson's manufactures. But written and spoken language united with pictorial embellishments can not describe the wonders of art which this establishment contains. To be comprehended they must be seen, and Mr. Gibson opens his rooms to the respectable portion of the public at all business hours of the day and evening.

The lovers of Ecclesiology will find at Mr. Gibson's such facilities for ultimating their views in regard to decorating churches, as cannot fail to improve their conceptions and gratify their love of art. To his extensive collection of artistic workmanship, architects, and others interested in any kind of ornamental building, are respectfully invited.

We hazard nothing in asserting that the specimens of decorative art and other curiosities of ancient and modern execution in these numerous rooms, will be found to bear comparison, as relates to artistic invention and skilful execution, with any exhibition in the country, in any branch of the arts of design.

In this temple of genius and museum of art, may be seen, in addition to the works of Mr. Gibson's own hands, some of the finest specimens of the oil paintings of old masters, to be found in the city; also an immense library of books treating upon the art of staining glass with indestructible colors. Beautiful statuary and fine engravings are scattered profusely in all parts of the edifice.

Curious Stranger! When you shall have visited the Crystal Palace, the Academy of Design, the Mammoth Stores, and the Merchants' Palaces of New-York, imagine not that you have exhausted the resources of instruction and entertainment which the Metropolis affords, until you shall have spent an hour at Gibson's.

THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

It would be improper that this volume should go forth to the world as a CARD of the great and good things of the American Metropolis, without recording the munificence of one of our eminent citizens, announced to the public during the past year.

This individual is Peter Cooper, Esquire, one of the Merchant Princes of New-York, who has nobly established his title to the name by a princely benefaction devoted to the establishment of a literary, scientific and artistic Institution, bearing the name of its founder.

The edifice for the use of the Cooper Institute is already in the process of erection at the head of the Bowery, where that broadest avenue of the city branches into the Third and Fourth Avenues, and near the magnificent BIBLE HOUSE lately completed.

The position is very central as regards the population of the city, and the accommodation of pupils and the public. It is high and airy, overlooking most other parts of the island. It is in fact one of the very few points in the city at which many important roads and avenues converge. Hence the site may be regarded as admirably well chosen for the purpose.

It is the will of Mr. Cooper that both sexes should enjoy equal privileges in this Institution, a feature which imparts to it a peculiarly popular character, and cannot fail to enhance its usefulness and importance.

Courses of lectures in literature, science and art, are prominent among Mr. Cooper's designs in founding this Institute. These lectures will be conducted from year to year under the direction of Boards of Managers or Trustees appointed especially for the purpose.

The privileges of this magnificent establishment will be as free to all that prove themselves deserving, as the genial breezes which wafted from distant climes the wealth that procured them.

EDITOR.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY.

During his later years the celebrated John Jacob Astor, who alone constituted for a long period "The North American Fur Company," amassing a princely fortune, provided means for the erection of two edifices which are among the architectural ornaments of the city. These are the "ASTOR HOUSE" and "ASTOR LIBRARY;" one in Broadway, opposite the Park, and the other in Lafayette Place, in the centre of the city.

Although these two institutions are of widely different character, (the one providing for the body, and the other for the mind,) they are both highly honorable to the munificence and public spirit of their founder. Of the former we have spoken on another page of this work, and shall here give a few interesting particulars respecting the latter.

The Astor Library, which will soon be opened to the public free of charge, occupies a fine edifice erected for the purpose on lots valued at 30,000 dollars, at a cost of building limited to \$75,000. Of the whole bequest, \$400,000, one hundred and twenty thousand are to be invested in books, and the remaining \$175,000 is placed at interest, which is to be appropriated by the Trustees to the support of the institution, the purchase of additional books, or the establishment of lectures.

The books purchased for this institution are to be of the most rare and expensive kinds, such as are not usually found in the other libraries of the city.

More than 20,000 volumes have already been carefully selected by Mr. J. G. Cogswell, the superintendent, who has spent several seasons in Europe for this purpose.

The library hall is 100 feet long, 60 broad and 40 high, capable of accommodating 100,000 volumes.

The Board of Trustees appointed in Mr. Astor's will, are the Mayor of the City, the Chancellor of the State, Washington Irving, Wm. B. Astor, Daniel Lord, Jr. James G. King, Joseph G. Cogswell, Fitz Green Halleck, Henry Brevoort, Jr. Samuel B. Ruggles, Samuel Ward, Jr. and Charles Bristed, who have the power of appointing their successors.

The regulations in regard to the use of the books will be determined by the Trustees; and inasmuch as the contents of this library embrace all the principal languages of the world, especially those of Europe and America, this institution does not preclude the necessity of other free libraries of a more popular character, which other philanthropists may choose to bequeath to the city.

EDITOR.

AN ORDINANCE

AMENDING THE ORDINANCES ENTITLED "ORDINANCES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF HACKNEY COACHES IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," PASSED MAY 5, 1848.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

The Title 3d of said ordinance shall be amended, so as to read as follows:

TITLE 3 OF THE RATES AND PRICES OF FARES.

The prices or rates of fares to be taken by, or paid to the owners or drivers of hackney coaches or carriages, shall be as follows:

1st. For conveying a passenger any distance not exceeding one mile, *fifty cents*; for conveying two passengers the same distance, *seventy-five cents*, or *thirty-seven and a half cents each*; and for every additional passenger, *thirty-seven and a half cents*.

2nd. For conveying a passenger any distance exceeding a mile, and within two miles, *seventy-five cents*; and for every additional passenger, *thirty-seven and a half cents*.

3rd. For conveying a passenger to the New Alms-house and returning, one dollar; and for every additional passenger and returning, *fifty cents*.

4th. For conveying one passenger to Fortieth-street and remaining half an hour, and returning, *one dollar and a half*; and for every additional passenger, *fifty cents*.

5th. For conveying one passenger to Sixty-first street, and remaining three quarters of an hour, and returning, two dollars; and for every additional passenger, *fifty cents*.

HACKNEY COACH FARES.

6th. For conveying one passenger to Eighty-sixth street and remaining one hour, and returning, two dollars and a half; and for every additional passenger *seventy-five cents*.

7th. For conveying one or more passengers to Harlem and returning, with the privilege of remaining three hours, *five dollars*; or to the High Bridge, *five dollars*, with the same privilege.

8th. For conveying one or more passengers to King's Bridge and returning, with the privilege of keeping the carriage all day, *five dollars*.

9th. For the use of a hackney coach or carriage by the day, with one or more passengers, *five dollars*.

10th. For the use of a hackney coach or carriage by the hour, with one or more passengers, with the privilege of going from place to place, and stopping as often as may be required, *one dollar an hour*.

11th. In all cases where the hiring of a hackney coach or carriage is not at the time thereof specified to be by the day or hour, it shall be deemed to be by the mile.

12th. For children between two and fourteen years of age, half price is only to be charged; and for children under two years of age, no charge is to be made.

13th. Whenever a hackney coach or carriage shall be detained, excepting as aforesaid, the owner or driver shall be allowed after the rate of *seventy five cents* an hour.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, April 15, 1853.

Adopted by the Board of Assistants, April 18, 1853.

Approved by the Mayor, April 21, 1853.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk C. C.

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PRINTING AND PUBLISHING SOCIETY.**

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The *Heavenly Arcana* which are contained in the Holy Scriptures, or the Word of the Lord, unfolded; with a new and copious Index.

TO BE ISSUED IN 10 VOLUMES. VOL. I. pp. 568. PRICE \$1 00.

JOHN ALLEN,

Agent for the American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society

139 NASSAU-STREET, NEW-YORK.

Railroad Termini and Depots.

New-York has at last become fully awake to the commercial importance of rail-road conveyance by land, as she has been from the beginning of steam-boat transportation by sea. Eight important rail-road lines converge in the metropolis, at the present time, occupying all the routes indicated by nature, as either necessary or useful. These eight lines are continuous to the remotest parts of the country, in every direction. One traverses Long Island and on the route to New England, whilst another takes the same general direction through Westchester County along the Sound. The former is known as the Long Island, and the latter as the New Haven Railroad. Two also proceed to the Capital of the State, and thence to Boston on the east, Canada on the north, and to all the greater and lesser lakes on the west. Three others meet at Jersey City, one from Lake Erie, one from Easton Pa. and one from Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, and delivers its freight and passengers at South Amboy, on the way from the southern states. Thus has been completed, within a few years, the entire system of rail-road access to the City, which its social, political, or commercial interests can demand. Independently of these general lines, three others traverse the city from North to South. Of these the Fourth Avenue Harlem Line has its Southern terminus at the City-Hall Park, directly opposite the Astor-House.

Two others, the Sixth and Eighth Avenue lines have their common terminus at the junction of Church and Barclay-street, directly in the rear of St. Pauls' Church and the Astor; and the Sixth Avenue line has a branch track through Canal-street to Broadway. All these lines of Cars relieve Broadway effectually above Fulton-street, whereas South of that street the throng of pedestrians, Carts, Waggon, Carriages, Hacks and Omnibuses, is sometimes not merely impassable, but absolutely immovable.

The means of relieving this part of Broadway, which is the principal route to all the important ferries, have not as yet been devised. The extension of the Bowery to Pearl street, and a railroad by that route to the Battery, would do much towards effecting the necessary reform: but this would require the latter street to be remodelled, and its breadth increased at least 30 feet, at an expense of millions of dollars. Excepting on the Avenues, or in Broadway, and Greenwich street, few more railroads are either practicable or desirable in the city. The Greenwich-street line has already been assigned to a company incorporated for its construction.

The Depôt of the New Haven Rail-Road is in Canal-street, opening into Broadway. The Depôt of the Hudson River Rail-Road is at the junction of Chamber-street and West Broadway. That of the Erie Rail-Road is at the foot of Duane-street.



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LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE, 237 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PARK PLACE.**

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LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office, No. 237 Broadway,
Corner of Park Place, New-York.

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This Company has deposited with the Comptroller, in accordance with the laws of the State of New-York, **ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS**, available, in case of loss, to **ALL** parties insured throughout the United States.

FERRIES OF NEW-YORK.



The Boats on the Ferries of New-York are pronounced by travellers the finest in the world. Many of them in fact are nothing less than floating steam-bridges, having comfortable saloons for the convenience of passengers, carefully ventilated in summer, and warmed to a pleasant temperature in winter, by means of steam-pipes connecting with the machinery. The size and form of these boats vary according to the length and character of the routes on which they run; some of their routes being ten miles, and others but half-a-mile. The Ferry-boats constructed most like sea-going vessels, are those crossing the Hudson and the Bay to New-Jersey and the Islands. Those most like floating-bridges, carrying Funeral Processions, wagons, carts and carriages, are on the East River, plying between New-York on the one side, and Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Greenpoint, and Astoria on the other.

The Ferries are as follows, the longest are from

Whitehall,	to the Quarantine,	Staten Island,	6 miles.
Battery Place,	to New Brighton,	" "	7 "
Canal-street,	to Fort Lee,	New Jersey,	9 "
Peck-slip,	to Astoria,	Long Island,	7 " "

There are three Ferries to Hoboken, viz :

From the foot of Canal-street,
" " Christopher-street, } to Hoboken.
" " Barclay-street,

One from the foot of Courtlandt-street, to the foot of Montgomery-street, Jersey City.

FERRIES OF NEW-YORK.

The Ferries from New-York to Brooklyn, are seven in number, viz:

Hamilton,	from Whitehall,	to the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.
South,	" "	" foot of Atlantic-street. "
Wall,	" foot of Wall,	" " Montague-street. "
Fulton,	" Fulton-street.	" " Fulton-street. "
Catharine,	" Catharine-street.	" " Maine-street. "
Gouverneur,	" Gouverneur-street.	Bridge-street. "
Rosevelt,	" Roosevelt-street.	" " " "

There are four to Williamsburg,

Peck-slip,	from Peck-slip	to S. Fourth St. Williamsburg.
Grand-street.	" Grand-street.	" Grand-street. "
Grand,	" " "	" Division Avenue, "
Houston,	" Houston-street.	" Grand-street. "

One Ferry at Hellgate,

From Eighty-sixth-street.	" Astoria,	Long Island.
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CHARGES.

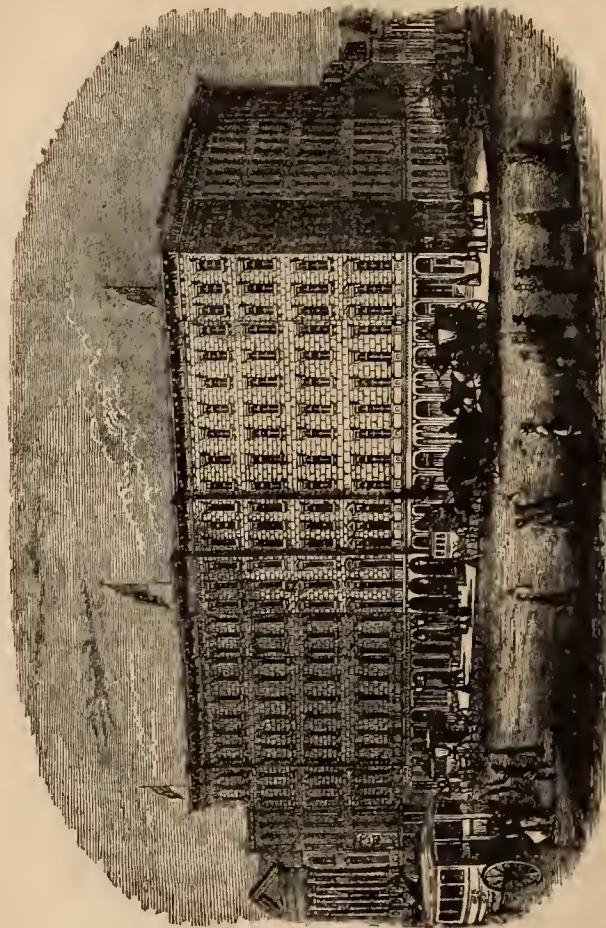
Fulton and South Ferries, to Brooklyn, One cent,

The other Ferries to Brooklyn, viz :

Catharine,	" "	2	"
Gouverneur,	" "	2	"
Rosevelt,	" "	2	"
Wall-street,	" "	2	"
2 horse carriages,	" "	20	"
1 " and rider,	" "	8	"
The Hoboken Ferries, charge each person		3	"
" Jersey City Ferries,	" "	4	"
" Williamsb'g Ferries from Peck-Slip "	" "	4	"
All others,	" "	3	"

The Staten Island Ferries charge as follows :

From Whitehall and Robinson-street. each person,	6	"
" Battery Place,	12	"
To Astoria,	12	"



METROPOLITAN HOTEL,

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SIMEON LELAND & Co. PROPRIETORS.



ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.

CORNER OF BROADWAY & HOUSTON-STREET,

This pleasing Gothic structure, erected for the Episcopal congregation under the pastoral care of the late Rev. Mr. Duffie, was consumed by fire in 1851, since which time it has been rebuilt and improved.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.

This noble Institution which was incorporated during the administration of Washington, partakes of the Christian philanthropy of his exalted character. During the sixty years of its existence, it has conferred its charities on nearly a hundred thousand patients, among whom, notwithstanding the dying state in which many are brought to its wards, less than ten thousand have died within its walls.

This Hospital stands in the centre, and extends its grounds to four sides of the square between Broadway and Church, Duane and Anthony-streets, covering two regular city blocks and the space which Pearl-street would occupy if extended to Thomas-street and the river.

It stands, as it should, on the highest ground in the city south of Canal-street. Notwithstanding its beautiful and salubrious position, its removal is already contemplated, for the purpose of disposing of its site for mercantile purposes, or a grand hotel, and to aid the funds of the Institution, which could invest its means to greater advantage in the northern part of the city.

Some contemplate the extension of Pearl-street through this block, in order that its sweeping semi-circle may reach the Hudson at both extremities. This would be an agreeable improvement to this portion of the town.

But, as the site of a magnificent hotel, these grounds are unsurpassed. Its upper stories would overlook everything around it, the church spires alone excepted, and catch the summer breezes from every point of the horizon.

Two millions of dollars could be here expended to great advantage to the business interests of the city.

Let the proper authorities determine on the removal of this institution, and the necessary current of capital will instantly flow into this channel.

The Federal Government defrays the expenses of all seamen received into this Hospital, amounting at present to nearly 20,000 dollars per annum. The State appropriates an annuity of about \$12,500. The board of pay patients is a little more than ten thousand, at the average rate of \$3 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The Governors of this Hospital have under their superintendence the Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.

Few Strangers will visit New-York during the World's Fair, without desiring to see the beautiful structures which natural affection has consecrated in Greenwood Cemetery to the memory of the good. These romantic grounds comprising about two hundred and fifty acres, and embracing hill and valley, rivulet and lake, copse and woodland, are situated in South Brooklyn or Gowanus Heights, about four miles from the City Hall in New-York. Stages and Ferries convey visitors by various pleasant routes to these grounds at all hours of the day, at an expense of only 25 cents going and returning. These routes through Brooklyn afford pleasing views of that rapidly growing city, and also of the East River and the Harbor of New-York. From the heights of the Cemetery grounds more extended prospects are presented, embracing part of the State of New-Jersey, Staten Island, and the Quarantine; the cities of New-York, Williamsburgh, and Brooklyn; the fortifications in the harbor, Sandy Hook and the ocean; and in short a greater combination of interesting objects than can be seen from any other stand-point in the New World.

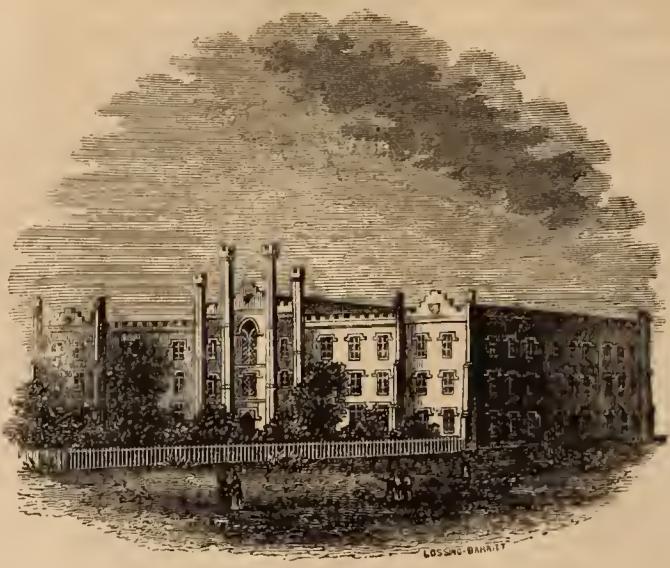
And then, at the feet of the beholder are the varied and graceful creations of artistic genius, which designate the hallowed depositaries of the residuary ashes of those whom men call *Dead*, but who are really the *ever-living*, the *immortal*, inferior as to the duration of existence, only to the *ETERNAL*! The one lives forever in the future, the other also forever in the past. The one is the *created receiver* of in-terminable life, the other its *uncreated GIVER*!

And yet we will not too severely criticise the common phrasology, which pronounces the *immortal* and the *risen* to be *dead* and *buried*. Custom is almost everything in language, and often is quite as dominant in spiritual philosophy. Yet the Sun neither *rises* nor *sets*, because men express it so; neither are good men dead and buried, because their mortal exuviae are mouldering to dust. As well could we say that the butterfly is dead, because it has departed from its combrous cysalis, and mounted on its gilded wing.

The Chapel at the gate; the Receiving Vault on the declivity of the adjacent hill; the thick-set grove of forest trees covering the whole grounds; the clear lakelets with occasional ever-flowing fountains; the splendid prospects from all parts of the cemetery; the rich and costly monuments; the upward thoughts and sacred feelings which belong to these precincts, absolutely enchain the attention of all the observing and reflective faculties of every intelligent visitor.

But notwithstanding the usefulness and beauty of this consecrated place, its elegantly situated acres will soon be coveted as building lots for the living.

Although Greenwood Cemetery is full four miles from the centre of business in New-York, a radius of that length will not long be able to circumscribe the limits of the metropolis of the New-World.



LOSSON-BEHRETT

INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND,

Between Eighth and Ninth Avenues,

THIRTY-THIRD & THIRTY-FOURTH STREETS,

NEW-YORK.

THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

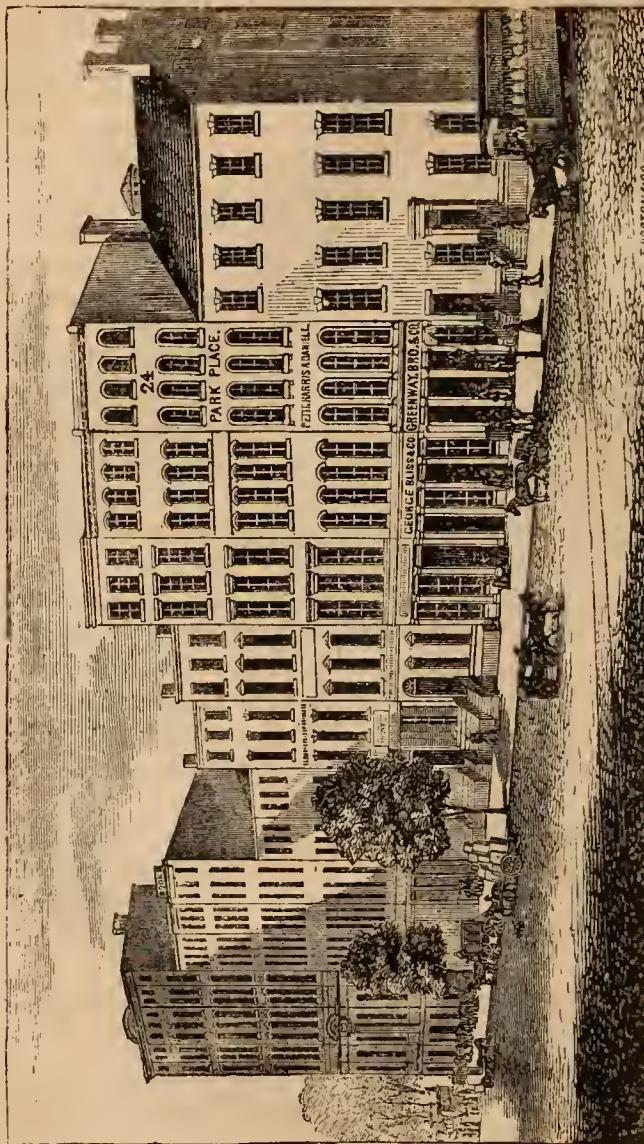
The public charitable Institutions of the present epoch are among the noblest effects of the Christian religion upon the earth. It is in vain to pretend that any other religious system might have been attended with the same issues in the midst of a civilization like ours, because there is no evidence that such a civilization could possibly attend any other religion than that of the Gospel. A high state of refinement existed once in Judea, in Greece, and in Rome, but none of the great charities of the present era were known to their inhabitants.

Of all this class of establishments, those for the aid of the totally blind are pre-eminently important. To be wholly denied the visual enjoyment of the outward world, is an affliction so inconsolable as to be capable of neither description nor conception. How proper, therefore, that one of the earliest public charities of civilized Christianity should have been an Asylum for the Blind. To this purpose New-York has generously consecrated one of her most salubrious situations, near the banks of the Hudson.

Their beautiful Edifice occupies an entire block of ground, between 33rd and 34th street, and the Eighth and Ninth Avenues. Its original cost, with ground and work-shops, was nearly a hundred thousand dollars, paid partly by the State and partly by private contributions. Its purpose is not merely to feed and clothe its inmates, but to educate them in literature, science, morals, and the useful arts. None are admitted excepting between the ages of eight and twenty-five.

All who are able to support themselves pay about \$130 per annum, besides their clothing, and the beneficiaries of the State can remain on public charity for seven years at most, ordinarily only five; excepting such individuals as continue to labor in the shops and receive the avails of their industry.

The State admits none to this privilege unless they bring a good character, and a certificate from the town overseer that their blindness is chronic, and their parents unable to support them. This certificate must have the endorsement of the Secretary of the State. Tuesday of each week is allotted to the reception of visitors.



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GLOVES AND MITTS,

SILK AND COTTON HOSIERY,

MANTILLAS,

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CUTLERY, JEWELRY,
PLATED GOODS AND FANCY HARDWARE
GENERALLY.
For Cash or Approved Credit.
218

THE CROTON AQUEDUCT.

PREFATORY REMARKS.

This is the veritable *Giant Hercules* of fabulous as well as of genuine history, whose proper labor cleanses the “*augean stables*” of great commercial marts, and kills the “*Snake of Lerna*,” which is nothing else but the serpentine gutter-filth of a populous city. Aqueducts for the introduction of pure spring-water into great cities are, by no means, modern inventions. Italy and Greece constructed them at vast expense, thousands of years ago. All the modern nations of Europe also avail themselves of these useful structures of either smaller or larger dimensions. So likewise did some of the ancient races of the New World.

All, therefore, that we desire to affirm of the Croton aqueduct, by means of which a large river is poured into the metropolis of the Western hemisphere, is, that it surpasses everything of the kind in America. Less than twenty years ago New-York depended for one of the prime necessities of life on miserable wells of hard water, in which no less than seven distinct mineral substances, injurious to human life, could be readily detected by the most simple analysis. In order to remedy this evil, by which not only the foreign commerce, but domestic trade and manufactures, suffered severely, many plans were successively presented to the consideration of the inhabitants. Damming the Hudson River opposite the city, in such wise as to exclude the sea-water above the dam, as the Philadelphians dammed the Schuylkill 30 years ago, was prominent among these projects. The use of the surplus water of the Falls of the Passaic River in New Jersey, by means of iron pipes across the bed of the Hudson River, was another; and an aqueduct from the Bronx River in Westchester county, was a third. But all these projects yielded at last to the rival plan of bringing the Croton River from Putnam county, along the shore of the Hudson.

A general description of this noble work, illustrated by engravings executed expressly for this publication, cannot fail to be acceptable to our intelligent readers; and we do not doubt that many individuals who purchase this volume, will esteem this part of it well worth the whole expense. Only one edition of merely a thousand copies, of any work descriptive of the Croton aqueduct, illustrated with explanatory engravings, has ever been sold in the city, excepting a work in the German language, now out of print.

AQUEDUCTS.

The method adopted in this illuminated description of the aqueduct, which classifies all subjects coming under review, by connecting the details with pictorial embellishments, cannot fail to secure the approbation of our readers. It renders any other index superfluous excepting the pictorials, and enables the editor to impart extensive information, drawn either from personal observation, or other authentic sources, relating to this subject, in comparatively few words.

During the last century, 1778, M. Gautier, Civil Engineer of France, relates that a leaden pipe 5 inches in diameter and $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch thick, arrested the anchor of a vessel in the Rhone, at the city of Arles, which when raised by a windlass, was found to be a conduit-pipe, by means of which the Romans supplied that city with water during the rule of the Emperors in France.

The length of this pipe was 516 feet, corresponding with the breadth of the river. The sections of the pipe between the solderings were 6 feet in length, and soldered lengthwise, which solderings were covered to the distance of 2 inches on each side with lead of the same thickness, for the purpose of strengthening the joint. Each joint was stamped with the name of the manufacturer, C. Cantius Poihinus, F., the F being the initial of *Fabricator*. A section of this pipe is now in the museum of Lyons.

The ordinary materials of most of the ancient aqueducts were stone and mortar, but bricks were also sometimes used.

The double or triple *water-channels*, whether perpendicular or horizontal, in relation to each other, were intended to secure a supply of water when one channel might need repair. The wisdom of this arrangement is self-evident, and highly creditable to the skill of the Civil Engineers of the Empire. Some of the ancient aqueducts have two, and others three ranges of arches, one above another; the arches of the higher ranges being more numerous than those below them.

PECULIARITIES OF AQUEDUCTS, ANCIENT AND MODERN.

One of the Roman aqueducts, of which Procopius records fourteen, and Victor twenty, had three water channels one above another, each furnishing the water of different springs.

Another begun by Coligula, and completed by Claudius, consisted of two water channels, supplied by two different springs.

In the year 101 after Christ, Frontinus, the superintendent of Roman aqueducts, wrote a full account of them, which had been translated into

AQUEDUCTS.

French by Roudolet, and from which the following table is constructed, including the Croton aqueduct in New-York, for the sake of comparison.

Names	Date of construction.	Length in Miles.	Gallons discharged in a day.	
	B. C.		27 Millions.	
1. Appian.		312,	10,	27
2. Old Anio.	"	273,	36,	66 "
3. Marcius.	"	146,	56,	71 "
4. Tepulan.	"	127,	14,	6 "
5. Julian.	"	35,	14,	18 "
6. Virgin.	"	22,	14,	38 "
7. Alsietina.	A. D.	14,	20,	5 "
8. Claudian.	"	49,	42,	96 "
9. New Anio.	"	90,	54,	71 "
10. Croton.	"	1842,	38,	60 "

From this table it appears that the entire length of the aqueducts of Rome was 260 miles, and the daily amount of water discharged 398 millions of gallons.

The highest elevation of any known aqueduct in the world, either ancient or modern, is 420 feet, equal to the two other highest artificial structures on the globe, the great pyramid of Giza, in Egypt, and the Church of St. Peters, at Rome. This is the aqueduct of Spoleto, in Italy, constructed in 741 by Theodoric the Goth, between the summits of two mountains, on one of which stood the tower of Spoleto, which it supplied with water.

It is supported by ten gothic arches resting on granite piles $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet in thickness and 44 feet in horizontal length, placed 71 feet apart; over which is another range of 30 smaller arches on which the water channel rests. The whole structure is 800 feet in length and remains entire to the present day.

The most remarkable of aqueducts is one of the three at Bourgas, eight miles from Constantinople; and modern philosophy is wholly unable to account for the peculiarity of its structure. Instead of crossing the valley, which is 115 feet in depth, by arches, or by an inverted syphon along the slopes and bottom of the valley, the following curious and unaccountable method is pursued. The water from the summit level of the general aqueduct channel is conducted in pipes down the slope of the hill, then along the valley to a perpendicular column or pier of stone, up which it mounts to nearly the elevation from which it started, whence it descends by another pipe in the same column to the bottom, and along to another column, where it performs a similar circuit, and so onward from pier to pier until it reaches the desired level on the opposite side of the valley.

This plan avoids, indeed, the expense of arches; but science does not in-

AQUEDUCTS.

form us why the water was made to ascend and descend the piers, rather than proceed in continuous pipes along the valley.

Only three of the ancient aqueducts of Rome have been preserved, by repairs, to the present day, viz. the Virgin aqueduct, discharging daily 14 millions of gallons; the Agua felice, being the union of the Marcian, the Claudian, and several others, by Sextus V., discharging 4 millions daily; and the Pauline aqueduct, being identical in part of its course, to the distance of 20 miles, with the ancient Alsietina, discharging 20 millions of gallons. This 20 miles of the old Alsietina was so perfect after its use had been suspended for a thousand years, that it needed no repairs when in 1693 its channel was connected with several new structures, and conducted their united streams to the city without any discoverable waste, either by leakage or absorption.

The aqueduct having the greatest length of *tunneling*, is that of Caserto, in Italy, built by Charles III., King of Naples, in 1753. The whole length of the aqueduct is 27 miles, and that of its tunnels through solid rock, four miles, ventilated by pits to the surface of the hills above, 250 feet.

This aqueduct has a bridge across a valley 1724 feet long, 190 feet high, consisting of three tiers of arches. The lower tier has nine arches, the 2d twenty-seven, and the 3d forty-three, amounting in all to eighty-nine arches. This is, perhaps, the only aqueduct in the world in which the expense of construction beneath the surface, in tunneling, was greater than that of the superficial water channel.

The largest single arch connected with any known aqueduct or viaduct in the world, is found in the aqueduct of Lisbon, constructed of white marble, and is 250 feet in height, and 115 in breadth, so that there is only one church in New-York which might not stand beneath this arch, and have abundance of room for light and ventilation.

The grandeur of the view beneath this ancient gothic arch, and the solemn reverberations of every sound produced between its walls, can neither be imagined nor described.

The water-channel is a stone archway 8 feet wide, having on either side a footpath wide enough for two persons to walk abreast. This aqueduct enters the town and forms several fountains from which the water is taken by a class of aqua-porteurs called *gallegos*, who obtain their subsistence by selling it to the inhabitants, in the same manner as milk is supplied to the families of New-York.

CROTON AQUEDUCT.

The Legislature of the State of New-York passed an act in 1833 for the appointment of five persons as WATER COMMISSIONERS, whose duty was de-

AQUEDUCTS.

fined, and extended no farther than to report the best mode and the probable cost of supplying the City of New-York with an adequate quantity of pure and wholesome water.

In accordance with this law the governor and Senate appointed Stephen Allen, Saul Alley, William W. Fox, Charles Dusenbury, and Benjamin M. Brown, the first of whom perished in the destruction of the steamer Henry Clay, and the second died during the last year. The chief of the engineers employed by the commissioners were, Major D. B. Douglass, for three years, and after his resignation in 1836, John B. Jervis, Esq. to the completion of the work, assisted by Canvas White, John Martineau, and George W. Cartwright, Esqs.

The work was commenced after proper surveys and other preparations, in May 1837, and the waters of the Croton reached the receiving reservoir in New-York, six miles from the City Hall, on the 22nd June, 1842, and was admitted to the distributing reservoir at 42nd street on the 4th of July of the same year, just 56 years from the Declaration of American Independence.

The Rural Reservoir of the Croton Aqueduct IN PUTNAM COUNTY.

This reservoir is fed by twenty natural Lakes in the county above named, the aggregate surface of whose waters amounts to 3,800 acres, or about one fourth the superficial area of Manhattan island. Their average distance from the city is about fifty miles, and they are supplied by never failing springs among the green hills of that agricultural region of the state.

From these Lakes the superfluous water found its natural outlet through the channel of the Croton River, which received a title from the Aborigines, denoting "*Clear Water*;" and after a rapid course among rocks and hills for the distance of twenty-five miles, mingles with the tide waters of the Hudson, at the head of the Tappan Bay.

The *medium flow* of the Croton, at the dam which forms the principal reservoir of these waters, is about fifty millions of gallons per day, and not less than twenty-seven millions after severe drought. If therefore, all this water were conveyed to the city, it would afford an average supply of one-hundred gallons per day, to each individual of its present population, and as the average number of persons to each dwelling in the city was found by the census of 1850, to be 13—it follows that the whole flow of the Croton would supply one-thousand three-hundred gallons, or forty barrels, per day

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to each household. Consequently, when the city shall become four times as populous as at present, which is the full capability of the Island, in dwellings of the average present capacity, the Croton River can supply each household with ten barrels, or three-hundred gallons, which is equal to one-hundred and twenty full pails of ten quarts each per day, provided none were used for fires, fountains, shipping, and manufactories, and none lost by evaporation and absorption in the aqueduct and city reservoirs.

When the dam of the Croton, shall be elevated sufficiently to direct all the water of the river from the natural channel into the aqueduct, the City of New-York, cannot fail of receiving an adequate supply.

The waters of the principal lake, which is wholly artificial, caused by the Croton dam, set back among the hills six miles, and cover an area of 400 acres. Add this to the aggregate area of the twenty natural lakes above named, and it gives a surface of 4,200 acres, equal to nearly seven square miles.

The capacity of the fountain reservoir above the level of the water-channel of the aqueduct is 600,000,000 of gallons, which would furnish to each citizen, in a state of siege, in case the aqueduct should be undisturbed by the besiegers, and all the water should be brought to the city, twelve gallons per day for three months; add to this the quantity of water in the two city reservoirs, and it would last at the same rate about four months.

As the aqueduct is calculated to convey 60 millions of gallons per day to the city, when running to its utmost capacity, and at its present inclination, it would require just ten days to draw off the entire volume of the fountain reservoir; and as the Croton river conveys, in its natural channel, only fifty millions, it would be able to furnish only five-sixths of the volume which the aqueduct could convey. More water, therefore, than the sources of the Croton can furnish, must be emptied into its reservoirs, before the necessity can arise of enlarging the capacity of the water-channel of the aqueduct.

Raising the Croton Dam, therefore, is the only expedient required to enable the aqueduct to furnish an ample supply of water to twice the present population of the city.

The distance from the northern to the southern extremity of the aqueduct between the rural reservoir and the receiving reservoir at Yorkville, is thirty-eight miles. The fall of water channel forty-seven feet. The surface of rural reservoir at the Croton dam is one-hundred and sixty-six feet above mean tide in New-York, giving as the elevation of the surface of the water in the receiving reservoir one-hundred and nineteen feet. Descent of water channel from the receiving to the distributing reservoir four feet, surface level of the distributing reservoir the same, inasmuch as the connecting channel consists of an inverted cyphon of iron pipes.

ENTRANCE TO THE CROTON AQUEDUCT

COMMENCED
1837.

COMMISSIONERS
STEPHEN ALLEN,
WILLIAM W. FOX,
CH. DUSENBURG,
SAUL ALLEY,
T. T. WOODRUFF,

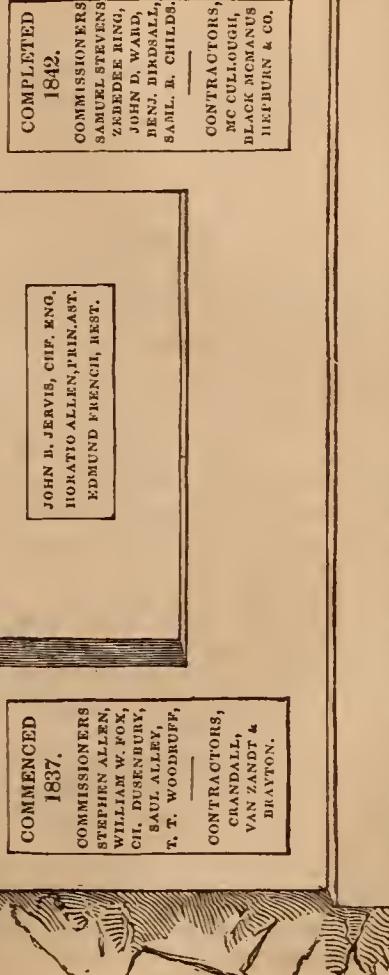
CONTRACTORS,
CRANDALL,
VAN ZANDT &
BRAVYON.

COMPLETED
1842.

COMMISSIONERS
SAMUEL STEVENS
ZEDEKIEH KING,
JOHN D. WARD,
MENL. BIRDSALL,
SAM'L. B. CHILDRESS.

CONTRACTORS,
MC CULLOUGH,
BLACK MCMANUS
LEFBURN & CO.

JOHN B. JERVIS, CIVIL ENG.
HORATIO ALLEN, PRINAST.
EDMUND FRENCH, WEST.



View of the Entablature built directly over the mouth of the Tunnel,
Containing the names of the Architects, and of the two sets of Commissioners and Contractors, by whom the work was
executed.

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Should the city ever require more water than the present reservoirs will supply, other streams issuing from other springs and ponds, may be easily connected with the reservoir above the dam, or with the aqueduct below it.

THE CROTON DAM.

This structure is six miles from the mouth of the Croton River, between an abrupt rock on the left, and sandy table land on the right bank, to the height of three feet from the ordinary surface of the river, extending back eighty feet to a sandy hill, sloping at an angle of forty-five degrees. The original channel of the river at the dam was about one-hundred and twenty feet, or seven rods in width, and the average depth of water about four feet, and its maximum depth during floods ten feet.

The dam consists of two distinct parts, viz. an embankment of earth on the right shore along the table land and in the channel of the river, and on the left bank composed of rock, of a body of elegant stone masonry, serving as an overfall for the surplus waters of the river and lakes above. Part of the rock of the shore was excavated down to the level of the mason work, making the place for the overflow of the water partly of masonry and partly of rock. The embankment itself is faced on the lower side with a heavy wall of stone. A timber pier was also constructed in the embankment across the channel, and faced on the upstream side with planks.

Notwithstanding the overfall was originally constructed of a length supposed to be sufficient for all emergencies, yet when the work was almost completed, on the eighth of January, 1841, a flood came from heavy rains and the melting of eighteen inches of snow in the adjacent country, and swept away the dam in a single night, causing a dreadful overthrow of houses, mills and lands, and the loss of three lives in the valley below. Several individuals saved themselves from the flood, only by taking refuge in the tops of trees, and many acres of fine land were covered with sand, stones and gravel.

In repairing this breach, the portion of the embankment which had been carried away by the flood was supplied by solid masonry extending as far as the gate house on the dam. The present length of the overfall is two-hundred and fifty-one feet.

The masonry of the dam is eight feet thick at the top and sixty-five feet at the base; vertical on the upstream side, with occasional offsets, and of a curvilinear form, on the lower side, to prevent the water from having a direct fall upon the apron at the foot. The water first passes along a convex segment of a cylinder, and then along a reversed, or concave segment, so that it

AQUEDUCTS.

nowhere has a direct and unbroken plunge calculated to undermine the dam, and thus work its ultimate destruction.

Three-hundred feet from the foot of the masonry below the main dam, is a secondary one formed of round timber and brushwood laid in the direction of the current, and interfilled with gravel. This secondary dam causes the water to set back upon the toe of the apron of the main dam, and breaks the force of the falling water.

On the upstream face of the masonry is an embankment of earth, sloping one foot in five to the bottom of the reservoir two-hundred and seventy-five feet from the masonry at its base. Such a structure, if the foundation be firm, the stone well laid and anchored, and the texture durable, ought to survive the lapse of a thousand years. But as it will be probably necessary to superinduce several feet more of wall and earth above the present dam, in order to fill the aqueduct to its utmost capacity at all seasons of the year, for the increased supply of the city, this superstructure may peradventure, in the lapse of time, put the whole in jeopardy. This however will depend altogether upon the manner in which the addition shall be effected. Notwithstanding the difficulty of access to these magnificent works of human genius, they cannot fail to become the pleasing resort of delighted multitudes of citizens and strangers, as long as the waters of the Croton play in the parks of the city, and into its habitations to purify and refresh them.

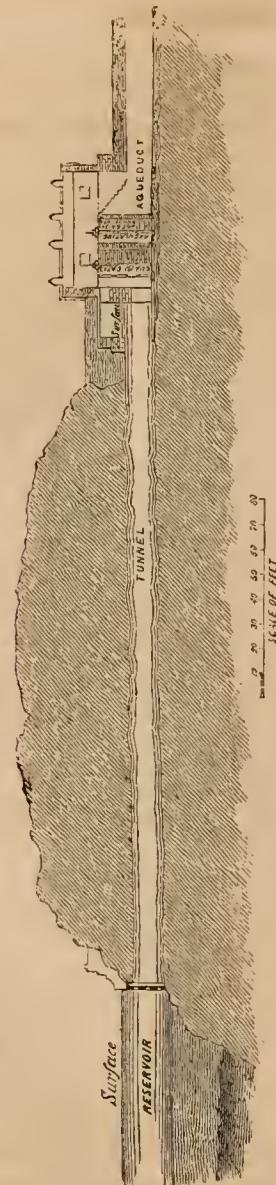
THE CROTON GATE-HOUSES.

AND

FIRST ROCK-TUNNEL, AT THE HEAD OF THE AQUEDUCT.

There are two Gate-houses connected with the Croton Dam, one of which is over the culvert which passes through the dam thirty feet below the surface of the water when the reservoir is full, having gates which are opened and shut, by means of machinery contained in the gate-house. This waste weir, together with the aquaduct, is capable, when the river and reservoir are low, of preventing any water from passing over the dam. The entrance to the tunnel as well as that to the culvert, at the surface, is protected by screens of timber.

The gate chamber of the aqueduct is in no way connected with the dam, and the tunnelled channelway of the aqueduct reaches it after passing two-hundred feet through the solid rock of the hill against which the left wing of the dam is built, the centre of the water channel or tunnel being twelve feet



VIEW OF THE GATE HOUSE AND ROCK TUNNEL

AT THE HEAD OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT.

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below the surface of the lake, so that no floating substance can gain admission, nor any ice collect to obstruct it.

In addition to these obvious advantages, the water is taken from the lake in a cooler state than if drawn from a point nearer to its surface. The heat of summer communicates itself downwards, in still water, very slowly and only by successive propagations of caloric, as from one particle to another, because the heated particles being expanded become specifically lighter, and float upon the surface by an immutable law of gravitation. Not so, as to the cooling processes of winter, particles of water progressing towards the freezing point on the scale of temperature, become specifically heavier, until they reach 42° of Fahrenheit; consequently the surface particles continually sink to the bottom of shallow lakes and rivers, thereby imparting to the whole volume an equal temperature. After this the cooling particles remain at the surface in consequence of the *expansion of chrystralization*, caused by the peculiar position of the needle-form crystals leaving spaces between them, in the solid masses which we call ice, this being only water divested of some of the caloric which had fused its crystals and rendered it liquid; in the same manner as every solid substance in nature may be dissolved in caloric, falsely called, the "*matter of heat*," until it becomes *aërial* and *invisible*.

The gate chamber of the aqueduct in the largest building in the picture, has two distinct sets of gates, called respectively, "regulating gates" and "guard gates."

The former are made of gun metal working in frames of the same material, fitted to stone jambs and lintels. The latter are made of cast iron working in frames of the same metal. Both these sets of gates are opened and shut by means of iron rods with screws and nuts.

GRADES OF THE WATER-WAY,

OF THE

CROTON AQUEDUCT.

The bottom of the water channel of the aqueduct where it leaves the gate chamber, is eleven and a half feet below the surface of the Fountain Reservoir, and forty-three and a half feet above the bottom of the water-way where it enters the receiving reservoir in the city. This fall of forty-three feet and a half has been accomplished as follows:—

For the first five miles, called the first plane of the aqueduct, the descent is about three feet. In the succeeding twenty-eight miles, or second plane, it is nearly thirty-one feet. In the iron pipes crossing Harlem River, one fourth

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of a mile, the descent is two feet three inches. In the third plane to Manhattan Valley, two miles, the fall of water-way is two feet three inches. In the syphon of iron pipes across that valley, three fourths of a mile, the descent is three feet ten inches. In the fourth plane, reaching to the distributing reservoir, two miles, the fall of water is one foot six inches, making an aggregate of descent through the whole length of the aqueduct, neglecting fractions, about forty-three feet and a half; and the distance thirty-eight miles. On the first plane the inclination is about $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches per mile. On the second and third planes $13\frac{1}{4}$ and on the fourth plane $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

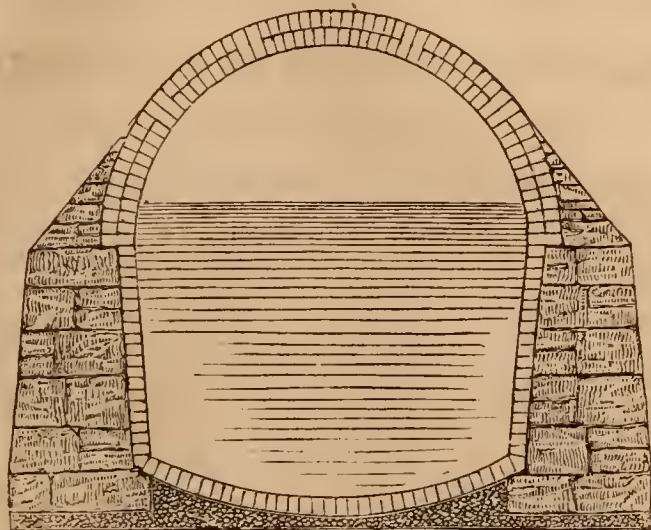
In consequence of the two falls at Harlem River, and Manhattan Valley, designed to place the *embouchure* of the syphon pipes below their other extremities, which was indispensable, the level of the southern extremity of the aqueduct where it discharges the water into the receiving reservoir at Yorkville, is five feet lower than it would have been, in case the Harlem River Bridge, and Manhattan Valley had been raised to the general range of the aqueduct. This has occasioned a loss of five feet of hydrostatic pressure on the distributing pipes of the city. Whether this loss is counterbalanced by the saving of expense in laying pipes as aforesaid, and in dispensing with higher walls and embankments at the receiving and distributing reservoirs, is left for posterity to decide. It is perhaps enough for the present generation to know, that the syphon pipes transmit scarcely sufficient water for the present purposes of the city. Either the number or capacity of the pipes must be increased, or the syphon principle abandoned altogether.

It is gratifying to know that, if the current in the aqueduct could be increased, so that the water at its entrance into the receiving reservoir, should be within seven inches of the top of the arch, as high as it could be with safety, the present reservoir would hold it; so that this structure will not need to be elevated unless the aqueduct itself shall be re-constructed, which is a very remote contingency.

WATER CHANNEL OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT.

The general height of the interior, or *water-way*, is eight feet five and a half inches, its greatest width seven feet five inches, and its superficial sectional area fifty-three and a half square feet.

The first plane is an exception to this, inasmuch as the height is there increased two feet, in order to actualize an after thought of the commissioners, and draw the water from a point two feet lower in the lake than was originally designed. To effect this the bottom of the aqueduct dropped that distance, whilst the vertex of the arch pursued its original course.



SECTIONAL VIEW OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT,

IN EARTH EXCAVATIONS.

AQUEDUCTS.

No curve in the line of the aqueduct is of less radius than five-hundred feet.

The average velocity of the water-current in the aqueduct is ascertained to be about one mile and a half per hour, when the flow is two feet deep. This was determined by practical experiments in which pieces of wood were allowed to float from the dam to Harlem River, and the time carefully noted. This, of course indicated only the *surface velocity*, that beneath being gradually lessened by the friction of the bottom and sides of the channel. If the water run in a deeper current, the velocity will be proportionately increased, but never to exceed the easy gait of a pedestrian traveller.

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION OF THE AQUEDUCT.

FIRST, IN EARTH EXCAVATIONS.

The foundation is formed of *concrete*; the sidewalls or abutments of stone; and the entire interior, top, sides and bottom, of hard burned brick. *Concrete* is a compound of lime, sand and stone, as follows: one part of hydraulic or water lime is mixed with three parts of sand, and three parts of stone broken in such wise that every piece will pass through a ring one and a half inch in diameter. This mixture, when placed in the position required, is condensed by means of a *pounder*, and then suffered to become hard before the superstructure is placed upon it. The process of pounding so condenses and agitates the mass as to place every stone in an insulated condition within the mortar, so that no two fragments shall be absolutely in contact with each other. This forms under each section of the aqueduct, a solid and continuous foundation, resembling a single stone. It is in fact an incipient state of the mineral called *pudding-stone*, differing mainly in having *rough* instead of *smooth* pebbles in the composition, and different conglomerating materials. This composition is of almost inappreciable importance in forming foundations for walls of great weight, not unfrequently avoiding the necessity of wooden piles in soft grounds.

This concrete is by no means a modern invention, but a recent resuscitation of a very ancient art. The Appian Way in Rome was formed of concrete, and likewise the foundations of some of the Roman edifices two-thousand years ago. In England some of the old feudal castles were based upon concrete.

This foundation being prepared and consolidated, to the thickness required, the side walls are next laid, of sound and durable stone, imbedded in the same proportions of sand and hydraulic lime as used in concrete. The stone are of the character called *rough hammered*. The lime and sand are tho-

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roughly mixed before they are wet, and used immediately after the addition of the water, which should be of such quantity as to render the mortar perfectly plastic. When the side walls are thus finished in the shape represented in the engraving, their inner surfaces are covered with a coat of mortar to the depth of $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch. This mortar is formed of two parts of sand to one of lime.

Great care is taken to employ none but compact well burned brick of a deep red or brown color, and which ring sonorously when struck with a metallic tool. Each brick is thoroughly imbedded in the mortar, so as not to come in contact with another brick. The bottom and side brick walls are all four inches thick, or the width of a brick, and the upper arch eight inches, or the length of a brick.

The bottom brick work is laid in the form of an inverted arch, so that one wall of the aqueduct serves to sustain the other, or rather both united press equally upon portions of the soil beneath. This construction has great advantage over a flat bottom of any ordinary material.

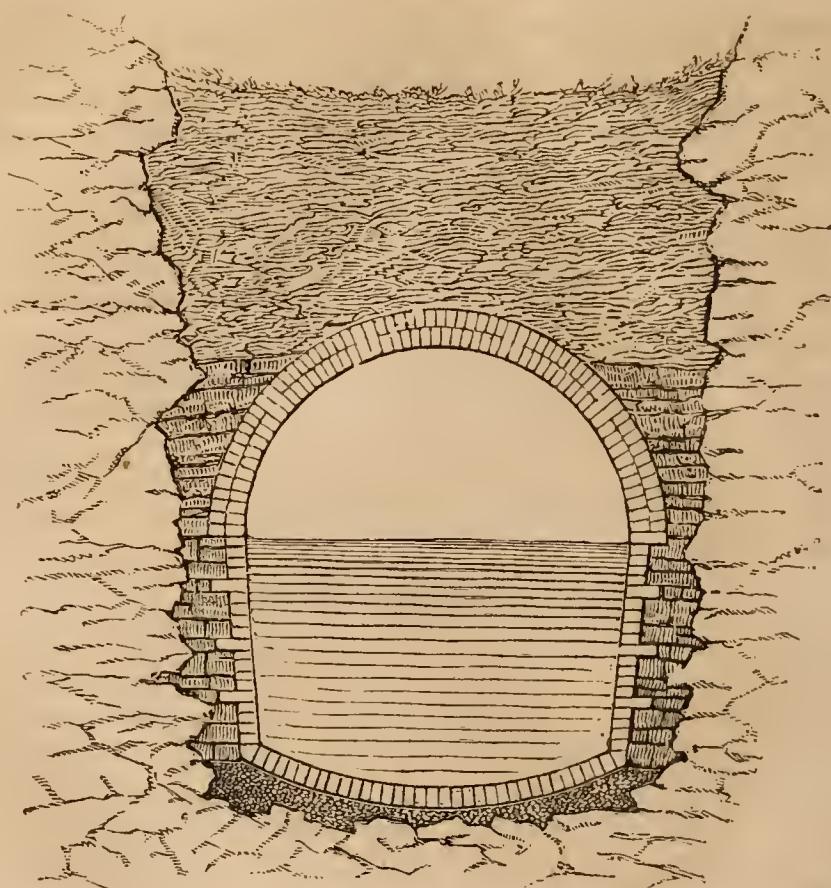
After the masonry is completed, the excavation which was made to receive the work is filled up around it and over the top of the roofing arch to the depth of the natural surface, or at least three or four feet, as protection from the frost.

OPEN CUTTINGS IN ROCK.

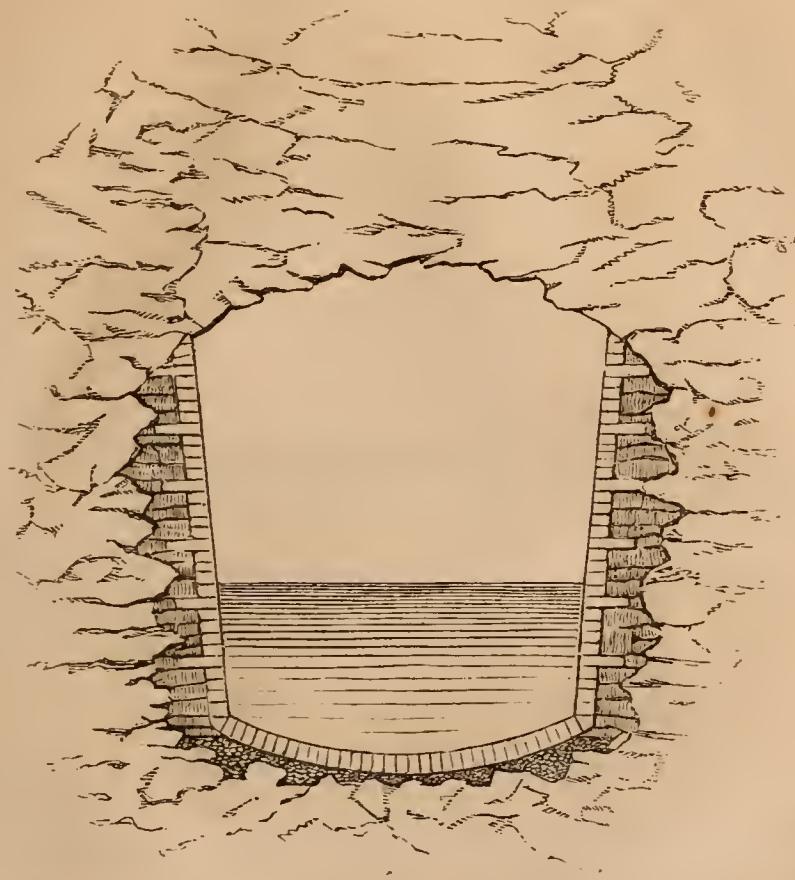
When the rock has been excavated to the required depth and breadth, the curvilinear bottom is prepared with concrete as already described for earth excavations. The side walls of stone and brick are *banded together*, as is seen in the engraving, by bricks entering the stone wall as *headers*, and the stone masonry is carried fully out to the natural rock, forming a junction with it. On the roof of the arch a spandrel of stone masonry is built, filling all the space between the arch and the rock. After the masonry is finished as here described, the rock cut, or space above is filled with earth, as already described in treating of earth excavations.

TUNNEL-CUTTING IN ROCK.

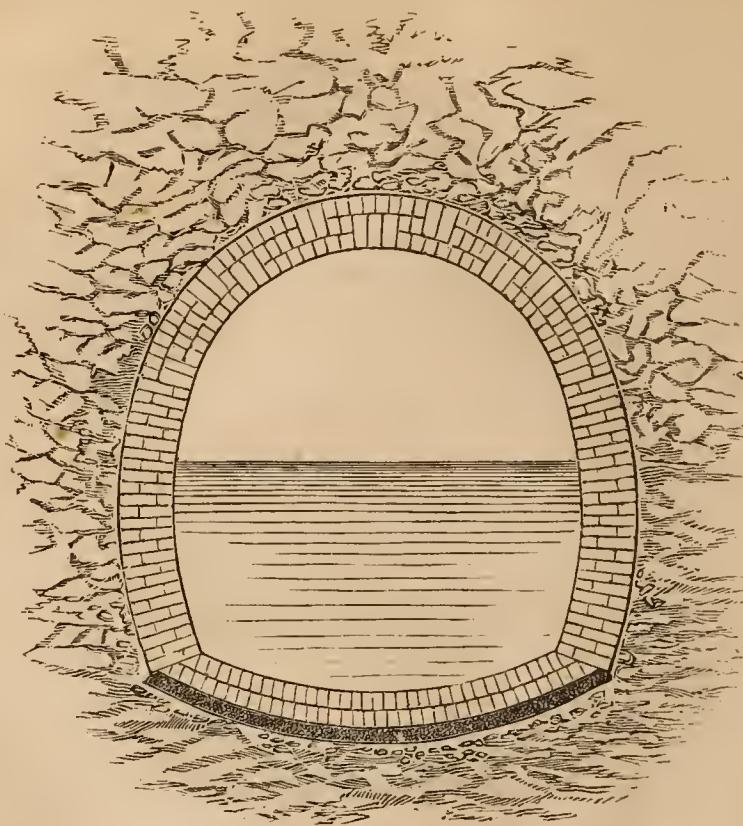
In *tunnel-cutting* in rock the width is the same as in open cuttings, and the manner of building the aqueduct identical, excepting that when the tunnel has a perfectly solid rock roof, no brick upper arch is used, but the side walls are carried up to the rock; but when the rock is soft, porous, shattered, or otherwise unsuitable for a roof, the brick arch is used, and the space intervening between the brick and rock is filled with earth closely compacted. It has



**SECTIONAL VIEW OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT,
IN OPEN CUTTINGS IN ROCK.**



**SECTIONAL VIEW OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT,
IN TUNNEL CUTTINGS IN ROCK.**



SECTIONAL VIEW OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT.

IN TUNNEL CUTTINGS IN EARTH.

A Q U E D U C T S.

been found that rock at first supposed to be of proper consistency to serve as roofing for an aqueduct, has afterwards crumbled on exposure to the air, and a brick arch thus rendered indispensable.

There are several reasons why a tunnel of rock without any masonry cannot be used with advantage. This can be admissible of course, only when the rock is of so compact a texture, and so free from seams and fissures as to be capable of retaining water without inconvenient waste. But even if the texture of the rock was all that could be desired, the expense of making the face of the stone sufficiently smooth to obviate friction and resistance to the current of the water, would be greater than that of constructing the channel of masonry.

TUNNEL-CUTTING IN EARTH.

When the earth to be tunneled is dry and compact, the excavation of the bottom and sides is made carefully of the exact form to receive the masonry which is built closely against it, in the manner already described.

The top of the excavation is sufficiently high to turn the arch with brick, and the space above is filled with earth firmly consolidated. In cases where the earth is wet, loose and incoherent, the excavation is made larger, and the sides and top secured with timbers and planks, until the masonry can be completed, as in other cases.

The whole space outside of the water-channel must be carefully filled with earth, as already described.

A Q U E D U C T A C R O S S V A L L E Y S.

When the natural surface of the ground falls below the plane of grade, the method of constructing the aqueduct is exhibited in the engraving under this title.

A wall of stone is laid in the most solid manner, in intervals, between hills, as the foundation of the superstructure. The stones are large enough to bind each other in their places, and having interstitial openings which are filled with broken stone closely packed together.

This wall of stone is allowed to stand some months, in order that it may find its bearing and attain firmness before the aqueduct is superimposed. If this should be neglected, the whole work might settle and destroy the masonry.

With all these precautions, cracks and fissures are almost unavoidable in long lines of aqueduct when the character of the ground is constantly varying

AQUEDUCTS.

from hard to soft, from rock to clays, and from upland gravel to the alluvium of valleys.

For the purpose of rendering the work more secure in such positions, the sub-stratum has an augmented thickness, and the proportion of lime to sand in its composition, is increased. The thickness of the stone side walls, and of the spandrels of the roofing arch, is also considerably augmented. Over these foundation walls the inside face of the brick-work is covered with a coat of plastering.

The embankment built upon this foundation wall, and the aqueduct resting upon it, is sufficiently broad to cover the whole structure to the depth required, and is generally faced with a dry stone wall resting obliquely on the earth at various slopes, according to circumstances.

The most hazardous position for the trunk of an aqueduct is on the declivity of a hill or mountain. The danger arises from the action of torrents, and springs, especially in gravelly soil, and from slides in clay soil. These exposures call for the utmost skill of the engineer, who forms paved water-courses for the streams over the aqueduct, or culverts beneath to carry off the floods. He also builds a strong protection wall on the lower side of the aqueduct, taking care to obtain for it a deep and firm foundation.

WASTE WEIRS.

At suitable places along the line of an aqueduct waste weirs are constructed, for the purpose of discharging surplus water. These are openings on one side of the channel-way, formed in such a manner that when the water in the aqueduct rises to a certain height, it will flow off into channels provided to conduct it away into some creek or river, or for the use of some water-power machinery in the neighborhood.

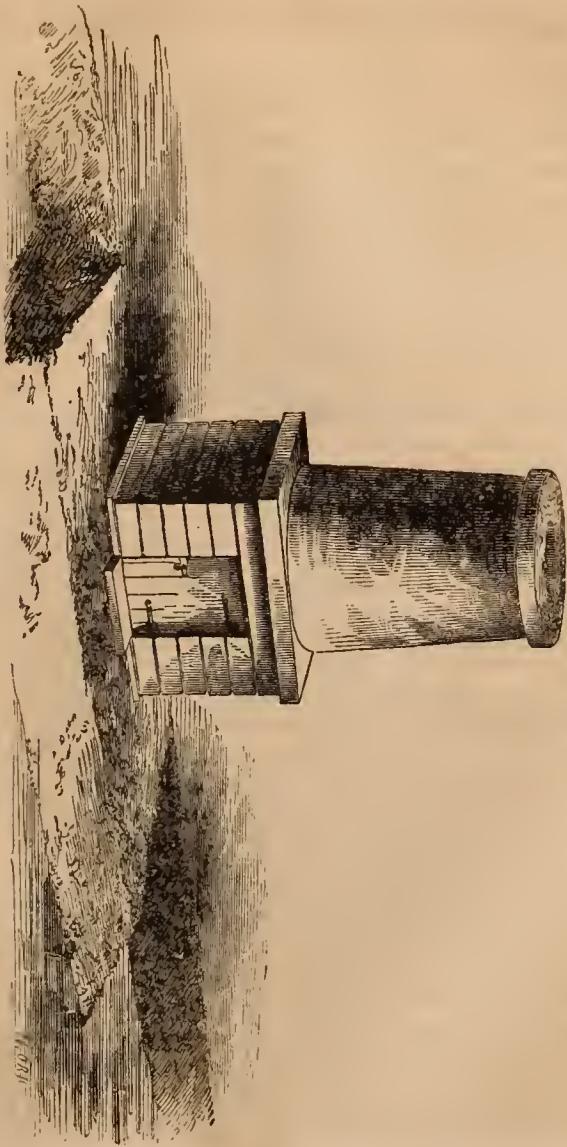
Provision is made to close these waste gates when desirable, and also in cases of necessity to discharge all the water from the aqueduct through waste weirs, and suffer none to pass beyond.

There are six of them in the Croton aqueduct, which enable the engineer to examine and repair any section at pleasure.

CULVERTS OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT.

When creeks or rivers intersect the line of an aqueduct, the stone channel-ways are denominated *culverts*. These are constructed in the same manner as the water-channel of the aqueduct, of stone and mortar, with an inverted arch below, and an erect one above. Very narrow culverts for small streams have

**VIEW OF ONE OF THE ENTRANCE VENTILATORS
OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT.**



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their bottoms and tops of well-fitted and smooth-cut stones, laid horizontally from one abutment to the other.

Buttresses, parapet-walls and wing-walls, are built at the extremities of culverts for the several purposes of guiding the water to the culvert, protecting the embankments, and sustaining them in their places. Sometimes the wing-walls and parapet form one continuous wall of semi-circular form, having great strength and a fine appearance. The width of water-way of the culverts of the Croton aqueduct varies from 18 inches to 25 feet. All culverts have a deep wall of stone beneath them to prevent the water from undermining them.

The skill of the engineer is put to the severest test in forming the best plan for a culvert under given circumstances, since these structures are at the basis of all the costly embankments, and require to be indestructible lest they should need repairs, which are exceedingly difficult. Roadways and bridges are only large culverts requiring equal talent in their construction.

VENTILATORS OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT.

The preservation of the purity of the water conveyed in an aqueduct imperatively demands the presence of a pure atmosphere. This can be secured only by hollow-cylinders rising from the summit of the channel-way allowing impure vapors to ascend and fresh volumes to enter, causing a constant current. The current of water has a tendency to impel the volume of air in the channel in the direction of the stream, causing successive portions to be presented to any opening through which it can escape. These openings are called *ventilators*, of which there are 36 in the Croton aqueduct, placed one mile asunder. They are 14 feet in height above the earth-covering, and are divided into two classes, called *ventilators proper*, and *entrance ventilators*, the latter having an interior diameter of four feet, and the others two feet. Both kinds are slightly diminished towards the summit, which is crowned with an iron grating to prevent birds or other things from falling into the water. The common ventilators are exactly on the summit of the arch, but the entrance ventilators, twelve in number, stand at the side of the channel, where an opening is left in the roofing arch of the aqueduct to allow persons to descend through a door in the side of the ventilator, for the purpose of examining the work and making repairs. The sill of the door is twelve feet above the bottom of the water-channel. In addition to these structures, there are openings two feet square in the top of the arch, a fourth of a mile asunder, covered with flag-stones, and their situation indicated by a small stone monument projecting above the surface of the ground. These are intended as entrance ways to the channel, or as extra ventilators in cases of necessity.

AQUEDUCTS.

BRIDGES AND ROAD-WAYS OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT.

At the village of Sing Sing there is a bridge over the Sing Sing Kill, and a viaduct or roadway underneath the aqueduct. The viaduct has an arch of twenty feet span placed obliquely to the line of the aqueduct.

The bridge has an arch of 88 feet span and 33 feet altitude, spanning the deep gorge or kill in which the water of the Sing Sing river finds its way to the Hudson. The abutments of this bridge rest upon solid rock cut in a proper form to sustain them. The arch itself is of granite, only 24 feet long from one side of the embankment of the aqueduct to the other, which is only about one-fourth its span, giving it a peculiar and bold appearance. Its wall is four feet thick at the base and three at the summit, and its end walls have an inclination towards each other of half an inch to a foot.

Over this bridge the water-channel of the aqueduct has a cast-iron lining five-eighths of an inch in thickness, united with screw-bolts and nuts, and the joints secured against leakage by means of iron cement. This lining is between two courses of brick four inches in thickness both at the bottom and sides of the channel. These precautions were used for the manifest purpose of excluding water as much as possible from the mason-work of the bridge, in order to avoid the fatal effects of frost.

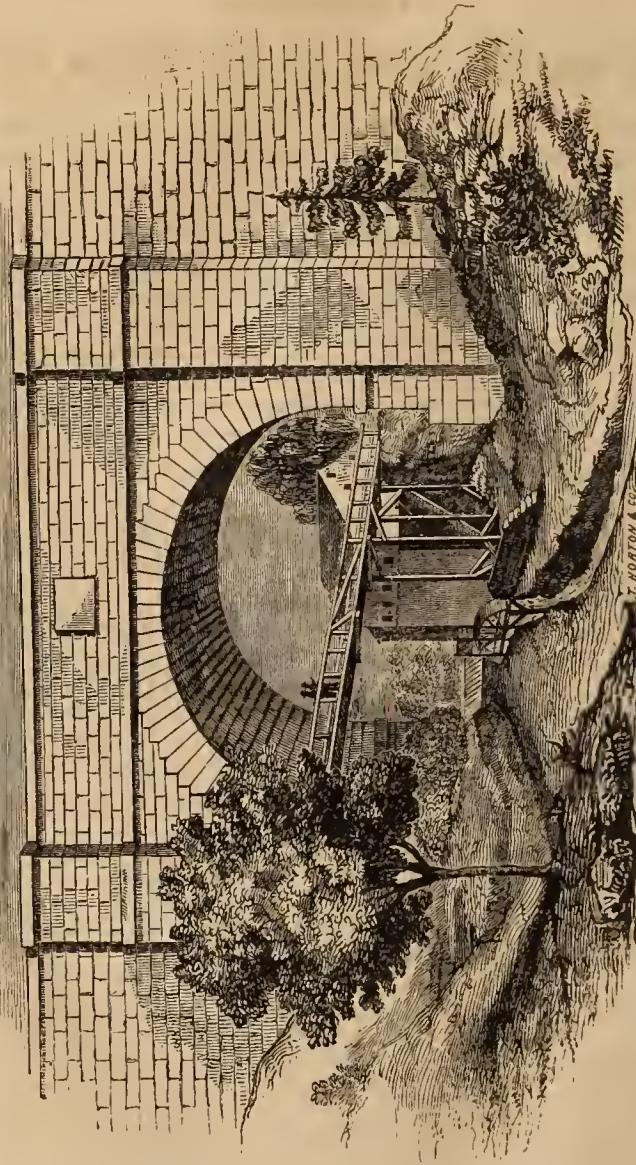
Between Tarry Town and Sing Sing, after passing through three tunnels, over several high embankments or foundation walls, and along deep excavations, the aqueduct has another bridge eleven miles from the dam, having twenty feet span and five feet elevation. After passing another tunnel the aqueduct reaches the valley of Mill River, 12½ miles from the dam, which runs through "*Sleepy Hollow*," (rendered immortal by Irving,) and enters the Hudson one mile and a half above Tarry Town.

MILL RIVER CULVERT.

The stream is seventy-two feet below the bottom of the aqueduct, the span of the arch twenty-five feet, and the length of the culvert 172. This is one of the most romantic places on the line of the works, combining the beauties of nature with the wonders of art. Native forests crowd close upon the embankment, and vegetation clammers along its sides endeavoring to regain its usurped dominion. One more tunnel below Tarry Town conducts the aqueduct to Jewell's Brook, 17½ miles from the dam, or just midway between the fountain and receiving reservoirs, where the aqueduct is only one-fourth of a mile from the Hudson river. The culvert over this stream is six feet span and fourteen feet long. Another culvert for a road-way is fourteen feet

VIEW OF THE AQUEDUCT BRIDGE AT SING SING.

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VIEW OF THE AQUEDUCT BRIDGE AND ROADWAY,

AT SAW MILL RIVER, NEAR YONKERS.

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span and 141 feet long. The wall sustaining the aqueduct is fifty feet in height.

At Dobb's-Ferry Village there is another tunnel and a culvert over the stream which passes through the valley at that place.

At Hastings there is an aqueduct bridge over a rail-road leading to a quarry which is near the work, and plainly visible beneath the arch. The span of this culvert is sixteen feet, and its distance from the Fountain Reservoir twenty-one miles.

At Yonkers the aqueduct leaves the valley of the Hudson, and passing through a long tunnel, arrives at the valley of Saw Mill River. Over this stream there is a culvert having a double arch, each of 25 feet span, and a bridge over the public road of 20 feet span.

A mill-dam below the bridge sets back the water, so as to form a pond, over which the aqueduct passes at an elevation of 40 feet.

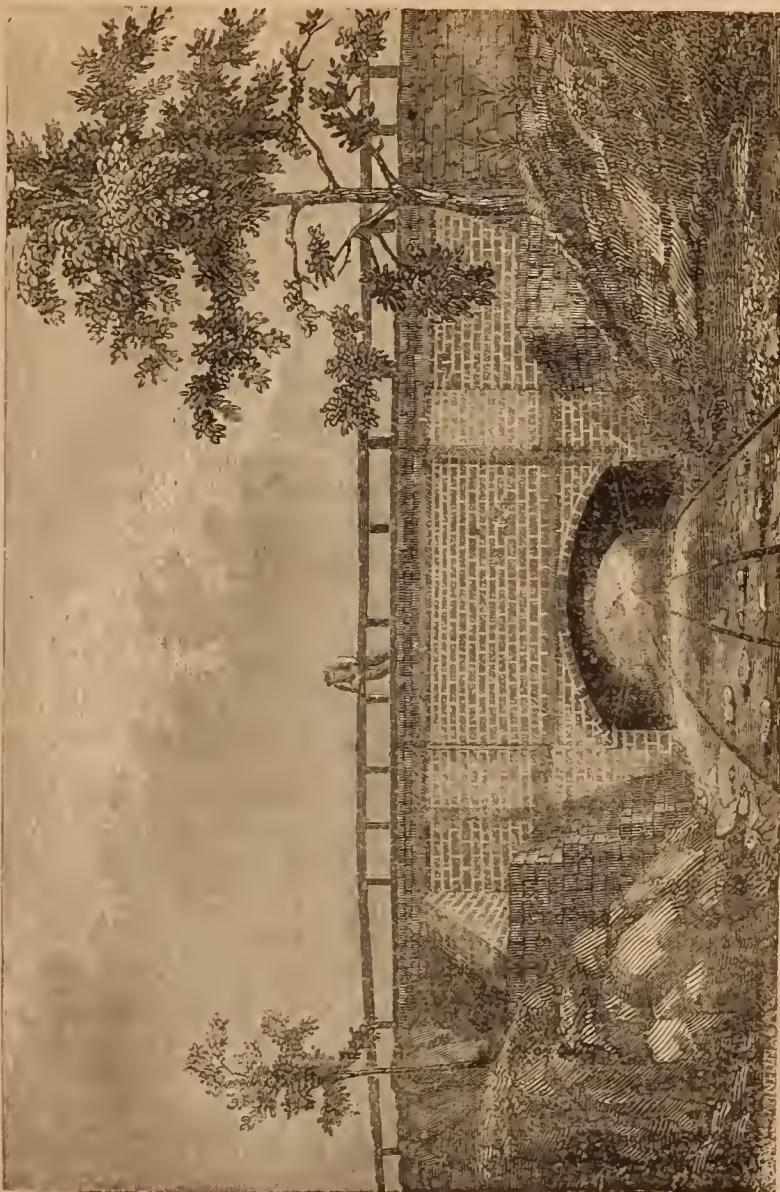
After passing another tunnel at Tibbitt's Brook over a wall 30 feet high and a culvert of six feet span, the aqueduct arrives at Harlem River, at a point one mile from McComb's Dam, 33 miles from the Fountain Reservoir, ten miles from the City Hall, and one mile from the Hudson River.

THE HIGH BRIDGE.

Harlem river, sometimes denominated "*Spuyten Divel Creek*," is an estuary through which the highest tides flow between the North and East Rivers, *insulating* the city of New-York, and forming Manhattan Island, the most populous island in the world of so limited dimensions, comprising only 18 square miles, each of which contains more than 30,000 inhabitants. Here the Croton aqueduct encounters a valley one-fourth of a mile across, and 120 feet deep from the bottom of the aqueduct to the mean surface of the river. To overcome this formidable obstacle to the further progress of their work, the Commissioners, counseled by their distinguished engineers, made their selection among several plans suggested. One of these plans proposed a regular continuation of the water-channel of the aqueduct on the summit of a high bridge, either of stone piers and arches, or of iron wire-cables, sustained by piers.

A second plan contemplated a low bridge near the river surface, and an inverted syphon of iron pipes. A third proposed that such a syphon should pass at its lowest point under the level of the river, so as to form no obstacle to its free navigation. Each of these plans had its peculiar advantages and inconveniences. The highest bridge on the grade of the aqueduct was most expensive, and this was its chief objectionable point; but to countervail this

THE CROTON AQUEDUCT AT HASTINGS.



AQUEDUCTS.

inconvenience, it would convey a greater volume of water to the city than any other plan. The sub-fluminal syphon was much the least expensive of these schemes, and offered no obstruction to navigation. It was therefore preferable to all others excepting the High Bridge, had it not been for the great desire of the engineers and others in places of power, to construct a monument of genius and enterprise worthy of the mother city of the Republic. But in ultimating this plan, they shrank at last from its complete execution, and dropped the water into a syphon only 13 feet below the full height demanded to convey the entire flow of the aqueduct into the city. This timid policy has not, however, precluded or in any way hindered the final execution of the best plan, which was abandoned only on account of its expense. This extra cost will now be regarded as of little moment, compared with the advantages of an adequate supply of water to the city. At the time when the Commissioners were about deciding to erect a low bridge, allowing fifty feet in altitude and eighty feet in width for the passage of small water-crafts, the Legislature of the State interposed a law for the protection of the navigation, requiring the city to construct the bridge with an arch over the river-channel at least 80 feet wide and 100 feet in height, or to go under the channel with a syphon. This latter method would have required an arched tunnel of solid masonry to protect the water-pipes from the action of salt water. A fear of the expense and difficulty of constructing such a tunnel, deterred the Commissioners from adopting it, to which result they had been partly impelled by the recent difficulties in completing the tunnel of the Thames in London.

They had an alternative left them by the Legislature, which was nothing less than to raise an arched bridge as above-named, and they merely complied with the law in regard to the elevation of its arches.

The following is a plan and history of the construction of this bridge. On the island shore of the Harlem River is an arch of fifty feet span; across the channel there are eight arches, each of eighty feet span; and on the northern or Westchester shore are six arches each of fifty feet span; in all fifteen arches. The extremes of this range of arches are connected with the two shores by means of a foundation wall or abutment of dry stone-work.

Two of the channel piers rest upon rock foundation which was reached by means of coffer dams constructed in the temporary earth-embankment which wholly filled the channel of the river during the construction of the dam, and upon which iron pipes were laid, through which the croton water reached the city while the bridge was being built. The other piers in the river were built upon wooden piles driven into the river bed, two feet apart from centre to centre and interfilled with concrete to the depth of three feet from their summits.

The total elevation of the bridge above the foundations in the bed of the

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river is one-hundred and fifty feet, and the whole space between the two separated ends of the aqueduct, occupied by iron pipes, is one-thousand-three-hundred and seventy-seven feet, which is fifty-seven feet more than the fourth of a mile. For this distance only one iron pipe of three feet diameter, supplies as yet, all the Croton water which the city receives.

During the construction of the bridge a fountain pipe yielding a jet eight inches in diameter was connected with the lowest point of the syphon pipe, at the perpendicular distance of one-hundred and twenty feet below the surface of a two feet flow in the aqueduct. This gave a jet which rose to the height of one-hundred and fifteen feet, within five feet of the fountain head, and some higher than can ever be attained in the city for several reasons. The first reason is, that the fountains in the city are several feet above the level of tide water; and another, that the fountain head of the distributing reservoir is also several feet below that of the aqueduct above this syphon. A third reason is, that larger columns of water, under the same or equal pressure, rise higher than smaller ones, which are proportionately more effected by the resistance of the atmosphere, on the same principle that a forty-two pound cannon shot will go to a greater distance than a six pounder, under a proportionate projectile force.

A few years ago, this beautiful "Maid of the Mist," taller than an "Amazon," and holding a rainbow in her hand whenever the sun shone upon her diamond spangled veil, lifting her head as if to overlook the neighboring hill tops, and worship, like the Maidens of the Ganges, the God of day, was an object of surpassing loveliness. But she has vanished from our sight, like the innocence of our infancy, never again to appear upon the earth. And thou watery maiden of the valley, farewell forever! but, innocence of the virgin soul! we would greet thee again in Heaven, exalted to the innocence of wisdom.

Departing from the Harlem River, the aqueduct traverses two more tunnels before arriving at Manhattan Valley, thirty-five miles from the Croton Dam.

This valley is four-fifths of a mile wide, and its lowest point one-hundred and two feet below the line of the aqueduct grade. As at the river, so also here, considerations of economy prevented the construction of a double or treble row of arcades, presenting a noble object of architectural sublimity and beauty. In place of such a structure we have a double syphon formed by two iron pipes, each three feet in diameter, and provision for two more, should they ever become necessary. At the lowest part of the syphon waste cocks are provided to convey water, at pleasure, to the Hudson River, a distance of half a mile.

After passing this syphon the aqueduct plunges into another tunnel, and

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at two miles distance arrives at Clendenning Valley, which is one-thousand-nine-hundred feet or about two fifths of a mile wide, having a depth of fifty feet.

In this embankment, which is of dry stone, faced with mortered masonry-work, there are three bridging culverts for roads in streets 98, 99, and 100. The central arch for carriages is of thirty feet span, and each of the arches for side walks, of ten feet span. The artistic finish of this embankment is not surpassed by any other on the line of the aqueduct.

THE RECEIVING RESERVOIR OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT.

This occupies an elevated part of the island between the sixth and seventh avenues, 79th and 86th streets, covering seven of the city blocks, or thirty-five acres of ground. The bottom of the reservoir, after receiving a few feet of soil in some parts, and rock excavations in others, is mostly of gneiss rock, having many fissures which art was called upon to secure from leakage. This, as the event has proved, was successfully accomplished.

The embankments of this reservoir are of earth, carefully assorted, and about twenty feet thick at top and sloping on the outside one foot horizontally to three feet vertical descent. On the inside the slope is twice as steep, and covered with verdure to a line two feet above top-water line. This water line is four feet below the summit of the embankment. A fence bounds the entire wall on both sides, leaving the intervening space as a promenade, one mile in circuit.

This reservoir is divided into two unequal parts, that on the north being twenty feet deep and the other thirty in the deepest parts. A quantity of rock was left above these depths, inasmuch as it was supposed that more depth and capacity would not be required. They can be deepened at any time if desired. Some portion of rock in the southern division *crops out* above the water. When both divisions are full, their united capacity is one-hundred and fifty-millions of gallons, which is equal to three-hundred gallons for each individual in the city, or about nine barrels.

The reservoir unites with the aqueduct at the N. W. corner of the Northern division, where there are regulating gates, from which point a lateral aqueduct, in the body of the embankment, leads to the Southern division, so that the flow of water may be excluded from either at pleasure. Besides this there is a connexion pipe to equalize the water in the two divisions when desired.

There is a waste weir in the form of a well, the top being at the point above which the water is not desired to rise. This well is connected with a sewer which conducts the water to the East River.

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In each division of the receiving reservoir there are two gateways for the discharge of the water into the main pipes which supply the city. Those on the East side supply the distributing reservoir, and those on the West are designed to supply the part of the city above it.

Between the two reservoirs in the city there are at present two iron pipes, each of three feet diameter, which, of course, are able to discharge water nearly as fast as the two pipes of the same calibre at the High Bridge, can furnish it.

THE DISTRIBUTING RESERVOIR OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT.

As a work of art and an object of curiosity, the Distributing Reservoir far surpasses its companion. Like the other, it is on one of the highest points of land on the island, adjoining the 5th avenue, and between 40 and 42d streets, occupying a part of two blocks. It is three miles from the City Hall, and two from the Receiving Reservoir.

The pipes approach it through the 5th avenue, and enter it in 42d street under the central pilaster, which has a door leading to the vaults where the stop-cocks for regulating the flow of water are situated, between the outer and inner walls of the structure. On the opposite side, in 40th street, two pipes leave the reservoir and take the water to the city, where it is distributed in smaller pipes to the houses, stores and shipping.

The Distributing Reservoir is 420 feet square at the top, and 436 at the base, covering a little over four acres. The walls are 45 feet above the circumjacent streets, and fifty feet above the foundations. The maximum depth of the water is 36 feet, and the superflux passes off through a well in the central wall to the Hudson River, one mile distant. The capacity of this reservoir is 20,000,000 of gallons, and its distance from the Croton dam forty miles. The central pilaster on the 5th avenue has a stairway leading to the top of the Reservoir, where there is an elegant promenade protected on either hand by an iron railing.

Between the outer and inner walls, entirely around the reservoir, is a chamber reaching to within eight feet of the top water-line. This method of constructing the wall in two parts at the bottom, and meeting in an arch at the top, has several important advantages. It enables the superintendent to examine the work and guard against leakage. It protects from the action of frost the only wall that can become saturated with water. It gives a greater degree of strength with the same amount of material. These are sufficient apologies for this form of the wall. On the external face of the outer wall, the declination inwards from a perpendicular, is equal to one sixth the height

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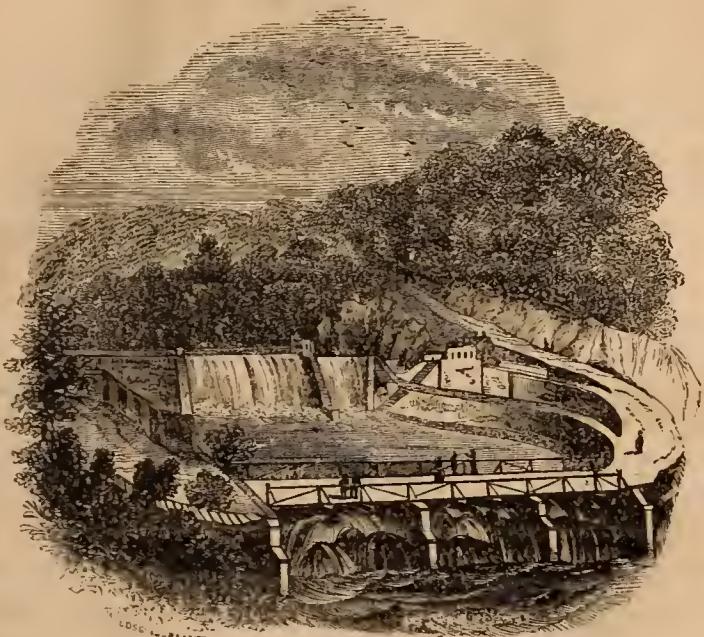
of the wall, or two inches to the foot, agreeably with the Egyptian style of architecture, of which it is a specimen.

The face of the inner wall and bottom of the aqueduct is lined to the thickness of fifteen inches on the surface, of puddled earth, with solid hydraulic masonry.

This may be regarded the end of the Croton aqueduct, the whole cost of which thus far was \$9,000,000. The expense of pipes for the city is \$3,000,000, making in all twelve-millions of dollars, which if laid side by side in Spanish or American silver dollars, would form a row three hundred miles in length, or about eight times the length of the aqueduct, and would weigh 335 tons. The following computations are correct, neglecting fractions.

The aqueduct cost \$5 for each inch of its length, \$60 per foot, \$1,000 per rod, \$330,000 per mile, total \$9,000,000. Allowing twenty feet for each waggon and team, which is less space than they would require in travelling, and each team to draw a ton of this amount of silver, the cavalcade would extend just a mile and a quarter, equal to the distance from the City Hall to Fourth-street in Broadway. This sum was provided by loans on water stock, the annual interest of which is paid by those who use the water, or by direct taxation on the property of the city, which in the end amounts to the same thing, inasmuch as the real tax payers are those who pay the rents as well as the direct water tax. Thus from year to year, those who are directly benefited by the introduction of the water into the city, pay the actual cost of it, leaving their posterity to do the same. An annual sinking fund to liquidate this loan would only impose upon the present generation the unjust burthen of providing water *gratis* for their successors.

Next to *Good Water*, *Good MORALS*, and a *GOOD POLICE*, such as we had in the times of the Clintons, the Jays, and the Livingstons, the most important requisitions for the permanent growth and prosperity of the city, are home *Manufactures*, *DOMESTIC TRADE*, and *FOREIGN COMMERCE*. Manufactures can flourish only in proportion to the extent and activity of business intercourse with the *States* at home and the *Nations* abroad. The ocean provides for the latter, assisted by one of the finest harbors in the world. Provision for the former requires two more items of internal improvement, in regard to which, the two political parties which at present divide the nation are unfortunately at issue. These are the Pacific Railroad and the Erie Canal enlargement. A few years we trust will bring them both, and with them an influx of travel and of business which will fill the island with inhabitants within half a century, and add a million of people to its environs.



**VIEW OF THE CROTON DAM,
WITH ITS APRON AND BREAKWATER,
AT THE HEAD OF THE AQUEDUCT.**



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W. J. SMITH, 140 Prince-street.
BROOKS, BROTHERS, 116 Cherry-street.
H. L. FOSTER, 27 Courtlandt-street.
RANDOLPH & Co. 47 Wall-street.
J. L. WORTH, 35 Wall-street.
J. ADAMS, 141 Varick-street.
A. P. MORIARTY, 573 Hudson-street.
BROWN & TASKER, 6 Murray-street.
W. C. ANGUS, 118 Leroy-street.
T. ADEMA, 108 Beekman-street.
W. H. BRUNDAGE, 18 Burling Slip.
J. T. ADAMS, 89 Wall-street.
ROBERT LUCEY, 95 Pine-street.
G. COLGATE, 67 Fulton-street.
RUFUS STORY, 9 Front-street.
S. T. NICKOL & Co. 67 Front-street.
H. & W. DELAFIELD, 79 Front-street.
S. BROWN, 307 Broadway.
WM. GIBSON, 374 Broadway.
S. MATHEWS, 72 Carmine-street.
R. L. & A. STUART, cor. Greenwich & Chambers.
MAILLARD & Co. 401 Broadway.
E. KNOX, 215 Fulton-street.
B. S. PIER, 276 Water-street.
T. MAHON, 302 Pearl-street.
SMITH & GRAHAM, 50 Wall-street.
T. F. BRETT, 103 Maiden-lane.
O. TYLER, 34 Burling Slip.
E. EICKE & Co. 42 John-street.
A. PURDIE, 45 Beekman-street.
HAFFERTY BROTHERS, 77 Fulton-street.
THOMAS T. PRUDEN, 180 Water-street.

ALPHABETICAL CATALOGUE.

Corsets,
Costumers,
Crockery,
Cuppers and Leechers,
Curriers,
Cutlers,
Daguerreotypes,
Daguerrian Materials,
Dental Warehouse,
Dentists,
Dental Detergent,
Dental Instruments,
Dental Chairs,
Dental Periodicals & Books,
Designers,
Dock Builders,
Door Makers,
Directory Pictorial,
Dress Makers,
Drugs,
Drugs, Retail,
Dry Goods,
Dyers,
Dye-Stuffs,

T. LOVE, 243 Hudson-street.
J. FARROW, 556 Broadway.
J. G. TAYLOR, 58 Prince-street.
R. WALKER, 164 Walker-street.
H. T. BAKER, 19 Cedar-street.
HAUGHTWOUT & DAILY, 561 Broadway.
F. HARTMAN, 644 Greenwich-street.
C. S. PLACE, 9 Allen-street.
T. J. CHUBB, 23 Ferry-street.
PEARSON & Co., 62 Frankfort-street.
W. J. WOODWARD, 61 Cortlandt-street.
GEO. TIEMAN, 63 Chatham-street.
M. B. BRADY, 359 Broadway.
W. M. LAWRENCE, 381 Broadway.
E. ANTHONY, 308 Broadway.
SCOVILL & Co. 58 Maiden-lane.
S. BROWN, 307 Broadway.
S. W. STOCKTON, 307 Broadway.
A. W. BROWN, 3 Great Jones'-street.
C. S. ROWELL, 11 Chamhers-street.
S. BROWN, 307 Broadway.
S. BROWN, 307 Broadway.
J. D. CHEVALIER, 360 Broadway.
S. BROWN, 307 Broadway.
S. BROWN, 307 Broadway.
M. BADNEL, 39 Howard-street.
E. FORBES, 195 Broadway.
D. ANGEVINE, 508 Tenth Avenue.
E. C. CARWIN, 104 Barclay-street.
C. BAKER, 7 Suffolk-street.
CLARKSON & BROWN, 17 Bethune-street.
SOLYMAN BROWN, 307 Broadway.
C. SPALDING & Co. 307 Broadway.
A. AVERY, 35 Greenwich Avenue.
MISS LONG, 34 Twelfth-street.
SCHEFFLIN, BROTHERS, 104 John-street.
MARSH & WORTHROP, 150 Greenwich-street.
I. MILHAU, 183 Broadway,
T. T. GREEN, 399 Broadway.
GREENWAY BROTHERS, 24 Park Place.
MOULTON, PLIMPTON & Co. 6 Barclay-street.
BARRETT & Co. 3 John-street.
T. MONEYPPENNY, 153 Canal-street.
PARTRIDGE & SON, 27 Cliff-street.
H. J. SANFORD, 159 Maiden-lane.

ALPHABETICAL CATALOGUE.

Earthen-Ware,
Edge Tools,
Electricians,
Electrotypists,
Embroideries,
Emery and Crocus,
Enamelled Works,
Engineers—Civil
ENGRAVERS—Card,
General,
Portrait,
Map,
Seal,
Wood,
Xylographic.
Prints,
Envelope Makers,
Essential Oils,
Eyes, Artificial,
Exchange Office,
Expresses,
Extension Tables,
Fancy Goods,
Faucet Manufacturers,

J. D. AKIN, 10 Old Slip.
J. SHARPE, 106 Elm-street.
M. STANDISH, 89 Perry-street.
J. COCHRANE, 40 Reade-street.
W. H. HUMBERT, 542 Broadway.
A. H. JOCELYN, 64 John-street.
PECKHAM & Co. 151 Fulton-street.
H. ACKERMAN, 30 Platt-street.
E. ROBINSON, 79 East Broadway.
J. HARVEY, 84 Maiden-lane.
J. H. PEIN, 4 Platt-street.
E. BISHOP, 555 Pearl-street.
C. WITZELL, 181 Broadway.
J. ADAMS, 25 Nassau-street.
W. PERRIS, 30 Cedar-street.
W. STOUT, 247 Broadway.
W. JARVIS, 366 Broadway.
J. HYATT, cor. Broadway and Maiden-lane.
DURAND & MOORE, 71 Nassau-street.
J. PARADISE, 4 New-street.
W. L. ORMSBY, 12 Vesey-street.
J. M. ATWOOD, 19 Beekman-street.
SHERMAN & SMITH, 135 Broadway.
J. HYATT, corner of Broadway and Maiden-lane.
C. C. WRIGHT, 52 John-street.
N. ORR, 52 John-street.
J. W. ORR, 75 Nassau-street.
P. MILLER & SON, 140 Pearl-street.
EMIL SEITZ, 233 Broadway.
GOUPIL, & Co. 289 Broadway.
C. H. LYON, 89 Nassau-street.
W. MURPHY, 257 Broadway.
BARCLAY & LIVINGSTON, 24 Beaver-street.
KOOP & Co. 116 Pearl-street.
DR. GRAY, 137 Grand-street.
J. T. BACHE, 147 Broadway.
S & J. S. DUNNING, 181 Greenwich-street.
A. ADAMS, 59 Broadway.
HARNDEN'S, 74 Broadway.
C. HOBE, 484 Broadway.
NASH & SON, 272 Fifth-street.
GRIFFIN & CORLIES, 61 Maiden-lane.
J. STEINBURGH & Co. 21 Cedar-street.
H. FENN, 95 Cliff-street.
WHITTLESEY & Co. 234 Water-street

ALPHABETICAL CATALOGUE.

Feather Brushes,
Feather Dealers,
Feathers, Military,
Filter Manufacturers,
Fire Bricks,
Fire Engines,
Fire-proof Paint,
Fire Works,
Fishing Tackle,
Fish—Salt,
Flags,
Floor Oil Cloths,
Flour Dealers,
Fly Netts,
Flowers—Artificial,
Force Pumps,
Frame Makers,
Fringe Maker,
Fruits—Dried,
Furniture,
Furrier,
Gardens—Public,
Gas Companies,

G. P. KNAPP, 25 Fulton-street.
STEELE & Co. 53 Nassau-street.
J. FORSTER & Co. 49 Vesey-street.
W. WILLARD, 150 Chatham-street.
G. MERKLE, 77 Bleecker-street.
W. BURNETT, 158 William-street.
W. LATTING, 480 Broadway.
J. DECOSSÉ, 54 Cannon-street.
GEORGE ROBERTSON, 135 Water-street.
G. B. FARNHAM, 34 Cliff-street.
J. SMITH, 83 West Broadway.
W. BLAKE, 84 Pearl-street.
W. H. FRY, 62 John-street.
J. PURDY, 3 Maiden-lane.
J. J. BROWN, 103 Fulton-street.
E. R. BARNES, 41 $\frac{1}{4}$ Broadway.
ALLEN & ROSE, 226 Washington-street.
EVERTS & CURTIS, 248 Fulton-street.
T. MILLS, 115 Chambers-street.
S. M. FADDEN, 198 Hudson-street.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, 379 Broadway.
H. ANDERSON, 99 Bowery.
T. BANKS, 25 Peck-slip.
FORD & GILBERT, 80 Cortlandt-street.
C. H. HAVERMEYER & Co. 260 Pearl-street.
H. BACHARACH, 193 William-street.
J. C. CASEY, 48 Cortlandt-street.
MIDDLETON & PEASE, 289 Broadway.
DELVECHIO, 494 Broadway.
W. MEAD, 112 Bowery.
THOMAS C. M'RAE, 117 Canal-street.
C. ACKERLY, 104 South-street.
E. BACKHOUSE, 16 Fulton-street.
C. A. BAUDOUINE, 335 Broadway.
W. L. BRANCH, 48 Broadway.
C. G. GUNTHER, 46 Maiden-lane.
T. W. LASAC & SON, 19 John-street.
NBLO'S, corner of Broadway and Prince-street.
CASTLE GARDEN, Battery.
MANHATTAN, 89 Fourth Avenue.
NEW-YORK, 174 Centre-street.
UNITED STATES, 70 Beaver-street.

ALPHABETICAL CATALOGUE.

Gas Burners,
Gas Fixtures,
Gas Fitters,
Gentlemen's Furnishing,
Gilder,
Glass Cutters,
Glass Importers,
Glass Manufacturers,
Glass Stainers,
Glass, Window,
Glaziers,
Glaziers' Diamonds,
Glovers,
Gold Beaters,
Glove Importers,
Glue Manufacturers,
Gold and Silver Refiners,
Gold and Silver Laces,
Gold Pen Manufacturers,
Grain Dealers,
Grates and Fenders,
Grocers, Retail,
Grocers, Wholesale,
Guano,

J. G. ARNOLD, 41 Green-street.
COOKE & MORRIS, 80 Duane-street.
J. & S. FOX, 349 Broadway.
J. STOUVENAL & Co. 594 Broadway.
EMMONS & CONOVER, 72 Mercer-street.
G. H. THOMAS, 38 White-street.
J. AGATE, 256 Broadway.
W. P. HALL, 409 Broadway,
W. BALL, 28 East Eleventh-street.
A. I. ANGE, 25 Frankfort-street.
BLOOMER & FIELD, 41 Greene-street.
TURNER, LANE & MORRIS, 45 Duane-street.
NORL & DE COUREY, 49 New-street.
ROOSEVELT & SONS, 94 Maiden-Lane.
W. E. BURRELL & Co. 57 Fulton-street.
J. LOOMIS, 173 Pearl-street.
W. GIBSON, 374 Broadway.
G. MORGAN, 910 Broadway.
CHANCE BROTHERS, 42 Cliff-street.
RICHARDS & BROTHERS, 256 Pearl-street.
A. PARTRIDGE, 303 West-street.
L. SIMONDS, 114 Prince-street.
J. H. ADAM, 80 Nassau-street.
J. DICKINSON, 60 Nassau-street.
W. BAKER, 299 Broadway.
C. FIELDS, 456 Broadway.
GEORGE KEARSING, 49 Lispenard-street.
R. B. RUGGLES, 131 Fulton-street.
E. GAUDELET, 4 John-street,
C. MARLOT, 36 Beaver-street.
BAXTER & SONS, 143 Maiden-lane.
P. COOPER, 17 Burling-slip.
A. BARNARD, 198 Fulton-street,
PLATT & BROTHERS, 41 Liberty Place.
KOHLSAAT & BROTHER, 48 John-street.
EATON & Co. 25 Maiden-lane.
SMITH & TODD, 101 William-street.
J. B. ANDERSON, 89 West-street.
E. METTLER, 257 Front-street.
S. B. ALTHAUSE, 443 Broadway.
JACKSON & SON, 288 Front-street.
HIGGINS & BROTHER, 99 Sixth Avenue.
H. KERR, 746 Broadway.
C. BURKHALTER & Co. 221 Fulton-street.
MORGAN & ANDREWS, 257 Washington-street.
KENTISH & Co. 40 Peck Slip.

ALPHABETICAL CATALOGUE.

Guns and Pistols,
Gun-smiths,
Gutta Percha,
Gymnasiums,
Hair Dressers,
Hair Seating,
Hardware, Retail,
Hardware, Importers,
Hats and Caps,
Hides,
Hinge Manufacturers,
Hollow Ware,
Homœopathic Medicines,
Hops,
Horns,
Hose Manufacturers,
Hosiery,
House Furnishing,
Hydrant Manufacturers,
Ice Merchants,
India Rubber,
Incorruptible Teeth,
INK—Printers'
Writing,

BLUNT & SYMS, 177 Broadway.
H. S. COOPER, 178 Broadway.
J. HALL, 126 Broad-street.
T. REYNOLDS, 48 Chatham-street.
W. RIDER, 146 Broadway.
W. W. WARD, 104 Broadway.
B. HAWLEY, 893 Broadway.
O. OTTIGNON, 157 Crosby-street.
J. CHRISTODORO, 7 Astor House.
E. PHALON, 517 Broadway.
A. BELSER, 142 Fulton-street.
G. JOHNSON & Co. 167 William-street.
J. W. & C. SULLIVAN, 76 Sixth Avenue.
A. F. LAGRAVE, 225 Greenwich-street.
J. V. D. WYCKOFF, 152 Broadway.
R. HYSLOP, 220 Pearl-street.
KNOX & JAMES, Precott House.
GEO. WOOD, 242 Greenwich-street.
ARMSTRONG & SON, 9 Ferry-street.
BEMIS & HALSTED, 36 Dey-street.
S. L. NEWMAN, 320 Sixth-street.
W. B. PRENTIS, 302 Eighth-street.
O. A. BILLS, 140 Greenwich-street.
J. SAVERY & SONS, 54 Cliff-street.
J. T. S. SMITH, 488 Broadway.
W. RADDE, 322 Broadway.
F. LAWRENCE, 69 Pearl-street.
G. W. RYCKMAN, 41 Water-street.
C. OWENS, 249 Front-street.
J. SULLIVAN, 252 Front-street.
J. H. BOWIE & Co. Ferry-street.
A. SEMBLER, 213 Franklin-street.
J. ACKER, 65 Cedar-street.
.J. S. DAVIE & Co. 98 Maiden-lane.
J. & C. BERRIAN, 601 Broadway.
J. W. & C. SULLIVAN, 76 Sixth Avenue.
F. H. BARTHOLOMEW, 84 Marion-street.
J. PIERSON, 50 Frankfort-street.
J. J. ACKERSON, foot of Harrison-street.
A. BARMORE & Co. foot of Hubert-street.
DAVID HODGMAN, 27 Maiden-lane.
NEWARK MAN'G COMPANY, 59 Maiden-lane.
J. ALCOCK, 9 Leroy Place.
S. STOCKTON, 307 Broadway.
J. G. LIGHTBODY, 38 Gold-street.
J. H. SMITH, 123 Fulton-street.
B. S. BLAKE, 45 Gold-street.
E. B. ESTES, 107 Broad-street.

ALPHABETICAL CATALOGUE

Intelligence Offices,	S. FERRIS, 97 Duane-street. MORRIS & Co. 287 Broadway.
Intelligence, Boarding-House,	C. SPALDING & Co. 307 Broadway.
Iron Fences,	J. B. WICKERSHAM, 312 Broadway. CORNELL & Co. 135 Centre-street.
Iron Founders,	ALLAIRE WORKS, 466 Cherry-street. WORRALL & Co. 24 Elm-street.
Ivory Turners,	J. PHYFE, 4 Murray-street. J. W. BALL, 12 Spruce-street.
Japanners,	COOK & HILL, 44 Fulton-street. G. MAGUIRE, 374 Pearl-street.
Jewellers,	BALL, BLACK & Co. 247 Broadway. D. J. TEMNEY, 251 Broadway.
Joiner,	W. J. BARKER, 308 Front-street.
Laces,	S. COCHRAN, 119 Broadway. J. LECROUX, 712 Broadway.
Lamps,	J. & S. COX, 349 Broadway. DIETZ BROTHERS, 134 William-street.
Lamp Wick,	G. CRANMER, 110 Ninth Avenue. T. A. CUTTS, 18 Platt-street.
Lanterns,	H. EDWARDS, 116 Nassau-street. W. PORTER, 258 Water-street.
Lasts,	C. BACH, 150 East Broadway.
Lawyers,	JNO. ANTHON, 16 Exchange Place. J. SLOSSON, 40 Wall-street.
Lead,	W. HERIMAN & Co., 128 Front-street. C. H. ROGERS & Co. 80 Wall-street.
Lead Pencils,	E. TABER, 133 William-street. R. ROPES, 57 Nassau-street.
Leather,	H. BANGE, 4 Ferry-street. L. LUMSDEN, 3 Ferry-street.
Leeches,	H. AUSTIN, 264 Broome-street. J. F. ELM, 7 John-street.
Lapidaries,	W. CLINERY, 23 Spruce-street. W. BOYLE, 181 Broadway.
Lightning Rods,	A. B. BACHMAN, 156 Broadway. A. M. QUIMBY, 132 Broadway.
Lime Dealers,	T. W. ACUFF, foot West 29th street. F. D. NELSON, 290 West-street.
Linens,	J. F. FRAZER, 48 Pine-street. J. P. STAGG, 21 John-street.
Lithographers,	NARINE & Co. 7 Broad-street. ENDICOTT & Co. 59 Beekman-street.
Lock Makers,	DAY & NEWELL, 589 Broadway. T. RUSSELL, 63 Centre street.

ALPHABETICAL CATALOGUE.

Loom Manufacturers,
Lumber Yards,
Machinists,
Mahogany Dealers,
Mantillas,
Masons,
Masonic Articles,
Matches,
Match Boxes,
Match Sticks,
Mathematical Instruments,
Mat Maker,
Maps and Charts,
Marble Yards,
Metallic Burial Cases,
Metal Roofers,
Millers,
Mineral Teeth,
Mineral Waters,
Morocco Cases,
Nurserymen,
Occulists,
Oil Cloths,
Oil Stones,

T. ARMSTRONG 146 West Broadway.
E. ONDERDONK, 345 Greenwich-street.
S. H. BAKER, 471 West-street.
T. MOULTON, 254 Cherry-street.
P. A. LEONARD, 109 Pearl-street.
BOGARDUS & HOPPIN, cor. Duane and Centre
BISHOP & PALMER, 334 Cherry-street.
J. GILCHRIST, 432 Washington-street.
G. BULFRIN, 371 Broadway.
GERCHEL & BROTHER, 77 Canal-street.
G. P. BRUSH, 87 Greenwich Avenue.
JAS. HADDOCK, 558 Hudson-street.
AYERS & COWLEY, 100 Nassau-street.
C. PARTRIDGE, 3 Cortlandt-street.
SALIN, ROCHE & Co. 57 John-street.
B. BARR, corner W. 39th-street and 10th Avenue
N. BACKAS, corner of 24th-street and 8th Avenue.
E. & G. W. BLUNT, 179 Water-street.
H. ALBRECHT, 136 Nassau-street.
J. Crosgrove, 154 West Seventeenth-street.
G. W. COLTON, 86 Cedar-street.
H. S. TANNER, 288 Broadway.
M. FLANELLY, 786 Broadway.
O. GORI, 895 Broadway.
W. M. RAYMOND, 536 Broadway.
H. CRYSTAL, 362 Broome-street.
J. NICHOLSON, 617 Hudson.
HECKER & BROTHERS, 201 Cherry-street.
J. JACKSON & Co. 53 Prince-street.
S. W. STOCKTON, 307 Broadway
JAMES ALCOCK, 9 Leroy Place.
CLARKE & WHITE, 15 William-street.
PRICE, MAY & Co. 169 Canal-street
J. CLARKE, 29 Ferry-street.
J. R. SMITH 23 Ferry-street.
A. BRIDGEMAN, 880 Broadway,
J. M. THORBURN, 15 John-street.
J. W. POWELL, 502 Broadway.
S. ELLIOTT, 498 Broadway.
J. ALBRO, 72 John-street.
J. B. LEWIS, 25 Fulton-street.
S. JUDD'S SONS, 59 Fulton-street.
E. W. HINEMAN, 2 Coenties slip.

ALPHABETICAL CATALOGUE.

Opticians,
Organ Manufacturers,
Paints,
PAINTERS,—Historical,
 Landscape,
 Miniature,
 Portrait,
 House,
 Imitation woods,
 Signs,
 Banner,
 Carriage,
Packing Boxes,
Palm Leaf Hats,
Paper Hangings,
Paper Manufacturers,
Paper Boxes,
Pencil Cases,
Perfumers,
Phrenologists,
Pianos,
Pickles,
Picture Restorers,
Picture Dealers,

B. PIKE & SONS, 166 Broadway.
J. ROACH, 79 Nassau-street.
H. ERBEN, 172 Centre-street.
HALL & LABAGH, 88 Wooster-street.
W. BLAKE, 84 Pearl-street.
B. CARMAN, 85 Barclay-street.
F. ANNELLI, 46 Howard-street.
T. HICKS, 114 White-street.
A. B. DURAND, 91 Amity-street.
J. F. CROPSEY, 114 White-street.
J. A. McDUGAL, 205 Broadway.
H. C. SHUMWAY, 497 Broadway.
WALDO & JEWITT, 128 Ninth-street.
J. THOMSON, 663 Broadway.
T. V. FOSTER, 33 Vesey-street.
TAPPAN & BARD, 474 Grand-street.
H. PETERS, 3 Howard-street.
H. GOULET, 66 John-street.
ACKERMAN & MILLER, 101 Nassau-street.
H. P. MORIARTY, 573 Hudson-street.
C. SWIFT, 88 Leonard-street.
FERRIS & JONES, 117 Liberty-street.
S. HOWES, 34 Gold-street.
J. T. WELLS, 117 Maiden-lane.
M. A. HOWELL, 54 Maiden-lane.
JANEWAY & Co. 51 Dey-street.
H. V. BUTLER, 61 John-street.
VERNON, BROTHERS, 118 Fulton-street.
A. RADE, 49 Fulton-street.
H. JONES, 251 Pearl-street.
POPE & NORTH, 12 Dutch-street.
MAGEE & HULSE, 4 Cortlandt-street.
E. GAUDELET, 43 John-street.
WILLIAM H. KINNELLY, 21 Maiden-lane.
FOWLERS & WELLS, 129 Nassau-street.
H. WATERS, 333 Broadway.
WM. HALL & SON, 239 Broadway.
G. RAPHAEL, 314 Broadway.
P. DAYTON, 119 Beekman-street.
H. ROVER, 170 Broadway.
A. TAYLOR, 87 Cedar-street.
P. FLANDIN, 293 Broadway.
J. OLIVER, 52 Lispenard-street.

ALPHABETICAL CATALOGUE.

Plane Manufacturers,
Planing Mills,
Plaster Casts,
Plasterers,
Plaster of Paris,
Platina,
Plumbers,
Pocket Books,
Pot and Pearl Ashes,
Potteries,
PRINTERS,—Letter Press,
 Card,
 Xylographic,
 Lithographic,
 Copper Plate,
 Music,
Printing Presses,
Quill Manufacturers,
Razor Strops,
Ready Made Linen,
Refrigerators,
Rubber, India
Rule Maker,
Saddlery,

J. W. FARR & Co. 65½ Bowery.
R. HARRON, 197 Bleecker-street.
P. ROACH, 128 Bank-street.
WELLS & BUCKNELL, 201 W. Thirteenth-street.
F. BASHAM, 408 Broadway.
P. MEZZETTI, 227 William-street.
R. BUSH, 20 Twelfth-street.
W. SIMPSON, 409 Sixth Avenue.
B. CARRAGIOLI, 215 William-street.
J. B. KING, 509 West-street.
A. PRYCOT, 62 John-street.
J. B. CHILTON, 87 Chambers-street.
J. BARKLY, 458 Greenwich-street.
PHILBIN & QUIN, 12 Dey-st and 176 Mercer-st.
G. R. CHOLWELL, 26 Maiden-lane.
WASHBURN, KING & Co. 148 Maiden-lane.
T. ANDREWS, 13 Cedar-street.
N. FRANCIS, 143 Maiden-lane.
G. DUFFY, 208 Amos-street.
W. SMITH, 259 West Eighteenth-street.
C. A. ALVORD, 29 Gold-street.
D. FANSHAW, 35 Ann, cor. of Nassau-street.
R. CHAPMAN, 92 Fulton-street.
J. C. CRAFT, 102 Nassau-street.
S. CRUMP, 60 Nassau-street.
C. CHILDS, corner Platt and Gold-streets.
J. BIEN, 90 Fulton-street.
NARINE & Co. 7 Broad-street.
J. R. BURTON, 135 Broadway.
J. LANDER, 26 Platt-street.
G. ACKERMAN, 25 Howard-street.
W. TAYLOR, 257 Broadway.
HOE & Co. 29 Gold-street.
WORRALL & Co. 26 Elm-street
COHEN & DEYOUNG, 54 East Broadway.
A. & G. SAUNDERS, 387 Broadway.
G. SAUNDERS, 7 Astor House.
2. Amity-street, Ladies Society.
70 Bleecker-street, Shirt Sewers.
W. H. SHAY, 132 McDongal-street.
J. M. SMITH, 468 Broadway.
ROGERS & WYCKOFF, 23 Cortlandt-street.
UNION INDIA RUBBER CO. 19 Nassau-street.
J. ASTON, cor. 1st Avenue and 23d-street.
BULL & Co. 206 Broadway.
J. B. RYER, 612 Broadway.

ALPHABETICAL CATALOGUE.

Saddlers' Tools,
Safes, Iron
Sail Makers,
Saloons, Dining
Sash Makers,
Saw Manufacturers,
Screw Manufacturers,
Sculptors,
Sewing Machines,
Shoes & Boots,
Ship Builders,
Ship Chandlers,
Show Cases,
Sarsaparilla,
Silk Dealers,
Silver-Ware,
Silver Platers,
Soda Water,
Soda Manufacturer,
Stationery,
Stair Builder,
Stair Rods,
Strangers' Pictorial Directory,
Surgeon Dentists,

HARNU, HAYES & Co. 273 Pearl-street.
LUQUEUR & Co. 122 Pearl-street.
STEARNS & MARVIN 146 Water-street.
S. C. HERRING, 139 Water-street.
J. ARCHER, 8 North Moore-street.
BROOMLEY & WILSON, 109 South-street.
M. M. VANDYKE, 23 Catherine-slip.
DELMONICO, 2 South William-street.
B. L. BALL, 214 Broome-street.
A. PRICE, 5 Spring-street.
CORTLAND, WOOD & Co. 4 Gold-street.
WORRALL & Co. 28 Elm-street.
W. BALLARD, 7 Eldridge-street.
C. TUCKER, 63 Elizabeth-street.
G. W. DILAWAY, 899 Broadway.
O. GORI, 895 Broadway.
A. B. ROWE, 201 Broadway.
J. M. SINGER & Co. 258 Broadway.
E. A. BROOKS, 575 Broadway.
C. L. MEADE, 18 Carmine-street.
W. H. BROWN, foot East 12th-street.
S. WEBB, 137 Charlton-street.
W. AYMAR & Co. 59 South-street.
COLLINS & MILCHES, 162 South-street.
EARL & REEVES, 13 John-street.
J. H. FRAZER, 144 Chambers-street.
J. C. BACH, 82 Nassau-street.
J. BECK & Co. 355 Broadway.
BOWEN & McNAMEE, 112 Broadway.
BALL, BLACK & Co. 247 Broadway.
W. ROSE, 37 Reade-street.
C. R. BADEAU, 85 Mercer-street.
ALLEN & ALCOCK, 519 Broadway.
J. ADAMS, 164 West 18th-street.
T. BARRY, 59 Spring-street.
FRANCIS & LOTREL 77 Maiden-lane.
RICH & LOTREL, 61 William-street.
A. S. BANTER, 105 Bank-street.
D. E. ARCHER, 105 Eldridge-street.
C. SPALDING & Co. 307 Broadway.
N. EDWARDS, 333 Broadway.
L. BERHARD, 167 Bowery.

ALPHABETICAL CATALOGUE.

Tailors,
Teachers,
Teeth, Mineral
Tooth Wash,
Tooth Powder,
Telegraphs,
Translator,
Varnish Manufacturers,
Vinegar Manufacturer,
Water Pipes,
Watch Importer,
Watch Cases,
Watch Makers' Tools,
Water Filters,
WEAVERS—Carpet,
Stocking,
Whalebone Manufacturers,
Wheelwrights,
Wigs and Toupees,
Window Shades,
Wire Cloth,
Wood and Willow Ware,
Wool Dealers,
Writing Master,

ALFRED MONRO & Co. 441 Broadway.
ST. JOHN & RAYMOND, 311 Broadway.
D. P. BACON, 228 Fourth-street.
CLARKE & FANNING, 158 Macdougal-street.
S. BROWN, 307 Broadway.
CHARLES SPALDING & Co. 307 Broadway.
DR. REYNOLD'S, 307 Broadway, at
S. BROWN'S Warehouse.
DR. WALKER'S, 307 Broadway.
CHARLES SPALDING & Co.'s Warehouse.
MORSE'S, 2½ Wall-street, and St. Nicholas Hotel.
G. BACH, 214 William-street.
BLODGET & TILDEN, 94 John-street.
MINETT & Co. 60 Pearl-street.
A. D. BAKER, 5 South-street.
J. BALL, cor. Centre and Reade-street.
D. J. TENNEY, 251 Broadway.
BALL, BLACK & Co. 247 Broadway.
C. H. ANDRUS, 47 Dey-street.
S. S. BOWMAN & Co. 17 John-street.
W. H. FRASSE, 56 Chatham-street.
P. A. FRASSE, 95 Fulton-street.
PARKER & COLT, 316 Broadway.
H. N. Smith, 48 Duane-street.
E. MURPHY, 284 Greenwich-street.
M. MICHEL, 143 Bowery.
C. ELLIOTT, 62½ Bowery.
J. HACKETT, 31 Avenue D.
F. ALEXANDER 80 Nassau-street.
WHILEY & Co. 2 Cedar-street.
E. ACKERMANN, 140 Amos-street.
Q. KIPP & SON, 163 Eldridge-street.
J. CHRISTODORO, 6 Astor House.
E. PHALON, 197 & 517 Broadway.
J. C. WOODFORD & Co. 389 Broadway.
KELTY & FERGUSON, 289½ Broadway.
CYRUS W. FIELD & Co. 11 Cliff-street.
C. LOCKWOOD, 25 Fulton-street.
RUSSELL & BAKER, 243 Washington-street.
J. T. POLHEMUS. 127 Pearl-street.
W. K. STRONG, 50 Pine-street.
A. H. WHEELER, 251 Broadway.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY, 1853.

JACOB A. WESTERVELT, Mayor, Office 6 City Hall.

F. R. TILLOU, Recorder, Office City Hall.

DAVID T. VALENTINE, Clerk of Common Council.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Wards.

	Residence.	Place of Business.
1. Abraham Moore,	28 Greenwich-street,	124 Water-street.
2. Dudley Haley,	232 Water-street.	
3. Oscar W. Sturtevant,	47 Murray-street,	218 Fulton-street.
4. Jacob F. Oakley,	8 Dover-street,	340 Pearl-street.
5. John Boyee,	320 Greenwich-street,	227 Fulton-street.
6. Thomas J. Barr,	52 Franklin-street	
7. William M. Tweed,	23 Rutgers Place,	5 Cherry-street.
8. Richard T. Compton,	39 Vandam-street,	Cor. Canal and Hoboken.
9. William J. Brisley,	Twelfth-street, near 7th Av.	787 Washington-street.
10. Charles Francis,	39 Bowery,	39 Bowery.
11. Wesley Smith,	69 Avenue D,	Foot of Thirteenth-st. E. R
12. Daniel F. Tiemann,	Manhattanville.	
13. John Pearsall,	86 Attorney-street,	Fulton Market.
14. James M. Bard,	201 Hester-street,	10 Canal-street.
15. Sylvester L. H. Ward,	224 Fourth-street,	78 Nassau-street.
16. Asahel A. Denman,	239 West Nineteenth-street,	Foot of Twentieth-st. N. R.
17. William H. Cornell,	34 Second-street,	59 Fulton Market.
18. Alonzo A. Alvord,	31st-street, near 5th Avenue,	Cor. Broadway and Pine-st.
19. John Doherty,	563 Eighth Avenue.	
20. William J. Peck,	210 West 31st-street,	Foot of 30th-street.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

1. Josiah W. Brown,	16 Greenwich-street,	100 Broadway.
2. John J. Tait,	68 Cliff-street,	72 Gold-street.
3. Samuel R. Mabbatt,	289 Washington-street,	288 Washington-street.
4. Timothy O'Brien,	27 Oliver-street.	
5. Robert L. Mabey,	Harrison Hotel, Greenwich-st.	
6. Patrick Breaden,	100 Anthony-street,	100 Anthony-street.
7. Thomas Woodward,	240 Clinton-street,	41 Front-street.
8. Charles H. Ring,	95 Prince-street,	192 Broadway.
9. Helmus M. Wells,	58 Morton-street,	Cor. Hamersley and West.
10. Daniel H. Hunt,	279 Grand-street,	279 Grand-street.
11. Edwin Bouton,	276 Seventh-street,	47 Houston-street
12. S. Benson McGown,	Third Avenue, near 105th-st.	
13. Alexander Stewart,	378 Grand-street.	1 Nassau-street.
14. Thomas Wheelan,	11 Prince-street,	11 Beekman-street.
15. Isaac O. Barker,	286 Fourth-street,	
16. Joseph Rogers,	228 West Nineteenth-street.	51 Liberty-street.
17. Jonathan Trotter,	Union Place Hotel,	321 Third Avenue.
18. James Crawford,	123 East 26th-street,	
19. John O'Keefe,	50th-street, East of 8th Avenue.	
20. William McConkey,	348 Tenth Avenue.	

POPULATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1850.

	Dwellings.	Inhabitants.		Dwellings.	Inhabitants.
1st Ward,	995	19,755	11th Ward,	2,391	43,772
2d "	431	6,616	12th "	1,052	10,453
3d "	704	10,356	13th "	1,787	22,244
4th "	1,223	23,250	14th "	1,691	25,206
5th "	1,957	22,691	15th "	2,245	22,564
6th "	1,403	24,699	16th "	4,002	52,887
7th "	2,271	32,697	17th "	2,836	43,780
8th "	2,743	34,413	18th "	2,689	31,557
9th "	3,545	40,675	19th "	1,772	18,463
10th "	1,993	23,316			
			Total, . . .	37,730	515,394

From these numbers it follows:—

1. That the average number of inhabitants in each dwelling is 13 5-8ths.
2. That the XVI is the most populous Ward in the city.
3. That the Second Ward has the least number of inhabitants.
4. That in the XII, XV & XIX Wards the inhabitants average 10 to a dwelling

"	V	"	"	11	"
"	VIII, IX, X, & XVII	"	"	12	"
"	VII, XVI, & XVIII	"	"	13	"
"	XI & XIV	"	"	14	"
"	II & III	"	"	15	"
"	XIII	"	"	16	"
"	VI	"	"	17	"
"	IV	"	"	19	"
"	I	"	"	20	"

Some of the diversities are occasioned by the predominance of large hotels, some by the wealth or poverty of the occupants, and others by other causes.

The number of productive establishments in the city amounts to 3,387, or one to every 11 dwellings.

The capital invested in these establishments is 32 millions of dollars.

The males employed as operatives are 53,703.

Females, 29,917.

Annual product of their industry 105 millions, which is an average of 1260 dollars to each person employed. If we suppose fifty per cent. of this amount to be awarded to labor, it leaves 52 millions as the dividend to capital, which is 165 per cent. for the payment of interest, rent, insurance, and cost of stock employed in the manufacture. Of these manufactures, nearly one-third are prosecuted in the Second Ward, which is equal to \$4,700 to each inhabitant of the Ward—man, woman, and child.

The persons who labor in these manufactories reside mostly in other Wards, or in the environs of the city, for many miles around.

EDITOR.

MINTON & BRO.

ARTISTS,

AND

Wood Engravers,

NO. 32 JOHN-STREET,

(Corner of Nassau,) NEW-YORK,

Would respectfully call the attention of persons
wishing to have Engraving done in the
best style of Art.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO

LANDSCAPES, PORTRAITS, BUILDINGS,

Maps, Bill Heads, Machinery, &c.

N. B. All orders executed at the shortest notice, and
on the most reasonable terms.

**TABLE OF POSTAGES ON LETTERS,
Within the United States and to Canada and other British North American
Provinces.**

Directions.	When prepaid.			When unpaid.		
	Over $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, and not over $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.	Over $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce.	Over $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, and not over 2 ounces.	Over 2 ounces, and not over 2½ ounces.	Over 2½ ounces, and not over 3½ ounces.	Over 3½ ounces.
Rate.	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.
Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
For every single letter in manuscript, or paper of any kind upon which information shall be asked or communicated in writing, or by marks or signs sent by mail, the rates mentioned in this table shall be charged; and for every additional half ounce or fraction of an ounce above the weight named in this table, an additional single rate is to be charged.	3	6	9	12	15	10
For any distance not over 3,000 miles.....	6	12	18	24	30	20
For any distance over 3,000 miles.....	10	20	30	40	50	30
To and from British N. American Provinces, for any distance not over 3,000 miles.....	15	30	45	60	75	50
For any distance over 3,000 miles.....	15	30	45	60	75	60

DIRECTIONS.

- 1st.—Every letter or parcel, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, shall be deemed a single letter or rate.
- 2d.—All drop-letters, or letters placed in any post office, not for transmission, but for delivery only, shall be charged with postage at the rate of one cent each.

TABLE OF POSTAGES ON PRINTED MATTER.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO BE CHARGED UPON EACH NEWSPAPER, PERIODICAL, BOOK, UNSEALED CIRCULAR, AND
EVERY OTHER ARTICLE OF PRINTED MATTER, TRANSIENT OR OTHERWISE, FROM AND AFTER
30TH SEPTEMBER, 1852.

Weighting 1 ounce, or under	Over 1 ounce, and not over 2 ounces.	Over 2 ounces, and not over 3 ounces.	Over 3 ounces, and not over 4 ounces.	Over 4 ounces, and not over 5 ounces.	Over 5 ounces, and not over 6 ounces.	Over 6 ounces, and not over 7 ounces.	Over 7 ounces, and not over 8 ounces.	Over 8 ounces, and less than 9 ounces.	Over 9 ounces, and not over 10 ounces.	Over 10 ounces, and not over 11 ounces.	Over 11 ounces, and not over 12 ounces.	Over 12 ounces, and not over 13 ounces.	Over 13 ounces, and not over 14 ounces.	Over 14 ounces, and not over 15 ounces.	Over 15 ounces, and not over 16 ounces.	
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	
Each newspaper, periodical, unsealed circular, or other article of printed matter, (except books,) when sent to any part of the United States.*.....	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	-	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Transient newspapers, periodicals, &c., sent to any part of the United States, <i>not</i> prepaid.....	2	2	4	6	8	10	12	-	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28
Packages of small newspapers published monthly or oftener, and pamphlets not containing more than sixteen octavo pages, when sent to one address, in packages weighing at least 8 ounces, and prepaid by postage stamp†.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8
Books, bound or unbound, not weighing over four pounds, for any distance under 3,000 miles, when prepaid....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	-	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
The same when not prepaid.....	1½	3	4½	6	7½	9	10½	12	-	13½	15	16½	18	19½	21	22½
The same for any distance over 3,000 miles, when prepaid.....	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	-	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
The same when not prepaid.....	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	-	27	30	33	36	39	42	45

* Each newspaper or periodical, not exceeding one ounce and a half in weight, when circulated in the State where published, is subject to a postage of one half cent only.

† Small newspapers, &c. when sent in packets of less than eight ounces, or to more than one address, must be rated singly.

SOME OF THE CHURCHES OF THE VARIOUS RELIGIOUS MODES OF FAITH IN NEW-YORK.

BAPTIST.

First, Broome, corner of Elizabeth-street,	Minister, S. H. Cone.
Amity, Wooster, corner of Amity-street,	" W. R. Williams.
Free Will, 151 Sullivan-street,	" D. M. Graham.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Church of the Puritans, Broadway, cor. 15th-st.	" G. B. Cheever.
Union, 603 Fourth-street,	" J. B. Grinnell.
Fourth, 104 West 16th-street,	" H. O. Schermerhorn.

DUTCH REFORMED.

Collegiate, LaFayette Place, cor. Fourth-st.	Minister, John Knox.
Dutch, Wooster, corner Washington Place,	" M. S. Hutton.
Livingston, 369 Ninth Avenue,	" Aaron Lloyd.

FRIENDS.

Hester-street, corner of Elizabeth-street,	Sexton, G. Brown.
Orchard-street, 27 Orchard,	" H. H. Mosher.
Rose-street, near Pearl-street,	" D. P. Smith.

JEWISH SYNAGOGUES.

Bnai Jeshurim, Green-street, near Bleecker,	Minister, Ansel Leo.
Shaary Tephilla, 112 Wooster-street,	" S. M. Isaacs.
Shearith Israel, 60 Crosby-street,	" J. T. Lyons.

LUTHERAN.

Lutheran, Fifteenth-st. corner Sixth Avenue,	Minister, F. W. Grisenhainer.
St. Mathew's, 79 Walker-street,	" C. F. F. Stohlman.
Evangelical, 340 Ninth-street,	" Theodore Brohm.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Greene-street, 61 Greene-street,	Minister, R. S. Foster.
John-street, 19 Vandewater,	" H. Mattison.
Sullivan-street, No. 214,	" S. Filch.

METHODIST PROTESTANT.

Attorney-street, No. 91,	Minister, Ruel Hankes.
Calvanistic, 78 Allen-street,	" Wm. Kowlands.
Second, West 16th-street, near 8th Avenue,	"

METHODIST CONGREGATIONAL.

Congregational, 185 Spring-street,	Minister, T. Walsh.
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PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

Calvary, Fourth Avenue, near 21st-street,	Minister, F. L. Hawkes.
St. John's, Varick-street, near Laight,	" Wm. Berrian.
Grace, Broadway, corner Tenth-street,	" F. H. Taylor.

NEW JERUSALEM.

New Jerusalem, 659 Broadway,	Minister, A. Ford.
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PRESBYTERIAN.

Brick, Beekman-street, corner Nassau,	Minister, G. Spring.
Presbyterian, West 19th-street, cor. 5th Avenue,	" J. W. Alexander.
University Place, corner Tenth-street,	" George Potts.

ASSOCIATE PRESBYTERIAN.

First, Grand-street, corner Mercer,	Minister, John Thompson.
Third, 41 Charles-street,	" Hugh H. Blair.
Fourth, 253 West 28th-street,	" A. Clements.

ASSOCIATE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN.

Fifth, Jane, near Abingdon Square,	Vacant.
Fourth, Franklin-street, opposite Varick,	Minister, W. Macklaren.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN.

First, 101 Sullivan-street,	Minister, James Chrystie.
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Second, Eleventh-street, near 6th Avenue, Minister, A. Stevenson.
Third, 166 Waverly Place, Vacant.

PRIMITIVE CHRISTIANS.

Church of the Disciples, 74 West 17th-st. Minister, S. Shepard.
Christian Church, West 25th-st. near 8th Av. " H. P. Guilford.
Suffolk-street, near Delancy, Vacant.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

St. Anne, Astor Place, Priest, J. M. Forbes.
Cathedral, Mott-street, corner Prince, " J. Hughes,
St. Peter's, Barclay-street, corner Church, " W. Quinn.

UNITARIAN.

Church of the Messiah, 728 Broadway, Minister, S. Osgood.
Church of the Divine Unity, 548 Broadway, " H. W. Bellows.

UNIVERSALIST.

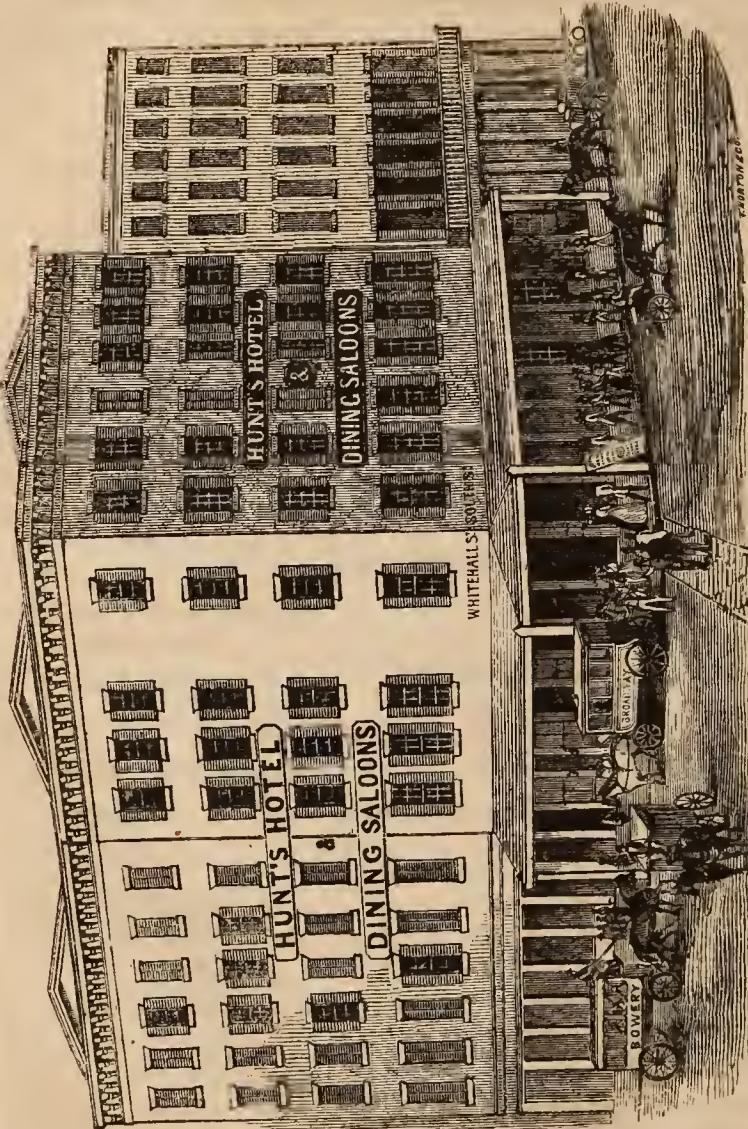
Fourth, 548 Broadway, Minister, E. H. Chapin.
Third, 208 Bleecker-street, " W. S. Balch.
Second, Orchard-street, near Broome, " C. H. Fay.

WESLEYAN METHODISTS.

Wesleyan Methodist, 95 King-st. Minister, John Miles.
Wesleyan Methodist, East 84th-st. nr. 4th av. " A. Lathem.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Second Advent, 68 East Broadway, Vacant.
True Dutch Reformed, King-st. near Macdougal, Minister, C. F. Demarest.
United Brethren, Houston-street, corner Mott, " Dr. Rigler.
French Reformed, Grand-street, corner Crosby, " Vacant.
Church du Saint Esprit, Franklin-st. cor. Church " A. Verren.
Mariners', 73 Roosevelt-street, " H. Chase.
Christian Israelites, 108 Second-street, " Margaret Bishop.
Mount Zion Second Advent, 163 Bowery, " S. S. Snow.



HUNT'S HOTEL,

No. 64 WHITEHALL, AND No. 1 SOUTH-STREET, NEW-YORK.

HUNT'S HOTEL, CORNER OF WHITEHALL AND SOUTH-STREETS.

This establishment possesses advantages for particular classes of the travelling community of which no other Hotel in the City can boast. Situated at the extreme point of the Island, where the East River and the Hudson meet, it commands a clear view of both these rivers, and of all the shipping that enters or leaves the port. Brooklyn, Governor's Island, Staten Island, Bedloe's and Ellis' Island, and the noble Bay of New-York, together with the Battery, the Jersey shore, and the only Light Houses in the harbor, are all in sight from every upper window of both fronts of this extensive establishment.

The building has been enlarged to twice its former capacity during the present season, presenting to the Battery and Whitehall-street a front one hundred feet in length and six stories in height, with a depth of fifty feet. New parlors, dining halls, saloons, private parlors, bath rooms, and other modern improvements have been provided without any regard to the expence incurred, for the purpose of rendering the house one of the most commodious and delightful of the moderate-price Hotels in the City. A restaurant, public tables, and private tables, offer their peculiar advantages to the various tastes and circumstances of the guests.

Hunt's Hotel is situated at a point where more of the lines of Omnibuses meet than any other in the City. Three of the most important Ferries also are at the doors of this establishment. These are the Staten Island Ferry, and the Brooklyn Atlantic-street, and Hamilton Avenue Ferry. This circumstance renders Hunt's Hotel exceedingly convenient for all persons having business or social relations with both New-York and Brooklyn, and wishing to be alternately in each. Especially is it convenient for those having any connexion with the commerce of the port.

As Mr. Hunt is very moderate in his charges, in consequence of doing an extensive business, his house cannot fail of being full to overflowing at all times, even with its present increased capacity.

Strangers landing at any part of the City, need only enter a "South Ferry" Omnibus, and it will set them down, at the end of its route, directly in front of Hunt's Hotel; and if it be in the evening, they will find themselves, and all the objects around them, illuminated by the *two light-houses* of Whitehall-street.

EDITOR.

STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

It appears, by the following table, deduced from authentic sources, that the streets of the city, as far north as they are now filled or nearly so, with dwellings and other edifices, from river to river, including the avenues which are not all as yet fully graded and settled, equal in the aggregate 261 miles—and therefore the buildings occupying both sides of the streets, if placed side by side in a single row, would extend from Manhattan Island to Buffalo by the way of Albany; and when the whole plot of the city shall be occupied, such a line would extend nearly to Detroit by the same route.

STREETS, AVENUES, COURTS, PLACES, SQUARES, LANES, &c.

OF NEW-YORK CITY.

Name.	Beginning.	End.	Length in Miles.
Abbingdon Place,	Troy-street,	Troy-street.	
Abington Square,	Bleecker-st. 8th Avenue, and	Hudson-street,	
Adams' Place, in	Laurens-street, Prince to	Spring-street,	
Albany-street,	Greenwich-street,	North River,	1-12th.
Albion Place, in	Fourth-street, Bowery, to	2d Avenue,	
Allen-street,	Division-street,	Houston-street,	5-8ths.
Amity-street,	Broadway,	6th Avenue,	3-8ths.
Amity Place,	Laurens-street,		
Amos-street,	6th Avenue,	North River,	5-8ths.
Ann-street,	Broadway,	Gold-street,	1-4th.
Anthony-street,	Hudson-street,	Orange-street,	1-half.
Astor Place,	Broadway,	Bowery,	
Attorney-street,	Division-street,	Houston-street,	1-4th.
Avenue A.	Houston-street,	East River,	1 1-4th
Avenue B,	Houston-street,	East River,	1.
Avenue C,	Houston-street,	East River,	7-8ths.
Avenue D,	Houston-street,	Tenth-street,	3-4ths.
Bank-street,	Greenwich Avenue	North River,	1-half.
Barclay-street,	Broadway,	North River,	3-8ths.
Barrow-street,	McDougal-street,	North River,	5-8ths.
Batavia-street,	Rosevelt-street,	James-street,	1-16th.
Battery Place,	Broadway,	North River,	1-8th.
Bayard-street,	Division-street,	Orange-street,	3-8ths.
Beach-street,	West Broadway,	North River,	3-8ths.
Beaver-street,	Broadway,	Pearl-street,	1-4th.

STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

Name	Beginning.	End.	Length in Miles.
Bedford-street,	Hamersley-street,	Amos-street,	1-16th.
Beekman-street,	Park Row,	East River,	3-8ths.
Benson-street,	Leonard-street,	Franklin-street,	1-16th.
Bethune-street,	Greenwich-street,	North River,	1-8th.
Birmingham-street,	Henry-street,	Madison-street,	1-16th.
Bleecker-street,	Bowery,	8th Avenue,	1 1-4th.
Bloomingdale Road,	Continuation of Broadway from	42d-st. Harlem River,	8 3-4ths.
Bond-street,	Broadway,	Bowery,	3-16ths.
Bowery,	Chatham-street,	4th Avenue,	1 1-half.
Bowery Place, in	Christie-street,		
Bowling Green,	Whithall-street,	State-street,	1-16th.
Brevort Place, in	Tenth-street,		
Bridge-street,	State-street,	Broad-street,	1-8th.
Broad-street,	Wall-street,	East River,	3-8ths.
Broadway,	Battery Place,	42d-street,	4 1-4th.
Broome-street,	Tompkins'-street,	Hudson-street,	1 3-4ths.
Burling Slip,	Pearl-street,	East River,	1-8th.
Camden Place,	East Eleventh-street,		
Canal-street,	Centre-street, to	North River,	13-16ths.
Cannon-street,	Grand-street,	Houston-street,	3-8ths.
Carlisle-street,	Greenwich-street,	North River,	1-16th.
Carmine-street,	6th Avenue,	Varick-street,	1-4th.
Caroline-street,	Duane-street,	Jay-street,	1-16th.
Carroll Place, in	Bleecker-street,	134 to 150,	
Catharine-street,	Chatham Square,	Cherry-street,	5-16ths.
Catharine Lane,	Broadway,	Elm-street,	1-16th.
Catharine Slip,	Cherry-street,	East River,	1-16th.
Cedar-street,	Pearl-street,	North River,	1-half.
Centre-street,	Chatham-street,	Broome-street,	11-16ths.
Centre Market Pl.	Grand-street,	Broome-street,	
Chambers-street,	Chatham-street,	North River,	5-8ths.
Charles-street,	Greenwich Avenue,	North River,	1-half.
Charles Alley,	Washington-street,	West-street,	1-16th.
Charlton-street,	McDougal-street,	North River,	3-8ths.
Chatham-street,	Nassau-street,	Chatham Square,	3-8ths.
Chatham Square,	Catharine-street,	East Broadway,	
Chelsea Cottages, in	West 24th-street, 9th to	10th Avenues,	
Cherry-street,	Pearl-street,	East River,	1 1-4th.
Chestnut-street,	Oak-street, to	Madison-street,	1-16th.
Christopher-street,	Greenwich Avenue,	North River,	9-16ths.
Chrystie-street,	Division-street,	Houston-street,	11-16ths.
Church-street,	Fulton-street,	Canal-street,	3-4ths.
City Hall Place,	Chambers-street,	Pearl-street,	1-8th.
City Hall Square,	Tryon Row, to	Ann-street,	
Clarke-street,	Broome-street,	Spring-street,	1-16th.
Clarkson-street,	Varick-street,	North River,	1-4th.
Cliff-street,	John street,	Hague-street,	1-4th.
Clinton-street,	Houston-street,	East River,	3-4ths
Clinton Alley,	Clinton-street, to	Suffolk-street,	1-16th.
Clinton Court,	Rear 13 Beekman-street,		

STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

3

Name	Beginning.	End.	Length in Miles
Clinton Court,	Rear 120 Clinton Place,	Broadway to 6th Av.	
Clinton Place, in	Eighth-street, from	East River,	1-16th.
Cocnties Slip,	Pearl-street,	Chambers-street,	1-8th.
College Place,	Barclay-street,	Laight-street,	1-16th.
Collister-street,	Beach-street,	Houston-street,	3-8ths.
Columbia-street,	Grand-street,	368 to 386,	
Columbia Place, in	Eighth-street, from	Barrow-street,	1-8th.
Commerce-street,	Bleecker-street,	King-street,	1-16th.
Congress-street,	Hammersley-street,		
Congress Place,	Rear Congress-street,	East River,	1-4th.
Corlears-street,	Grand-street,	Bleecker-street,	1-16th.
Cornelia-street,	Fourth-street,	North River,	1-4th.
Cortland-street,	Broadway,		
Cottage Place, in	Hancock-street,	Bleecker-street,	1-half.
Cottage Place, in	Third-street,	Mott-street,	1-4th.
Crosby-street,	Howard-street,	Water-street,	1-24th.
Cross-street,	Centre-street,	78 to 96,	
Cuylers Alley,	South-street,	East River,	1.
Decatur Place, in	Seventh-street, from	150 to 168,	
Delancy-street,	Bowery,	East River,	1-12th.
Depeau Row, in	Bleecker-street,	East River,	1-6th.
Depeyster-street,	Water-street,	North River,	5-16ths.
Desbrosses-street,	Hudson-street,	Grand-street,	11-16ths.
Dey-street,	Broadway,	Hudson-street,	1-8th.
Division-street,	Chatham-street,	East River,	1-8th.
Dominick-street,	Clarke-street,	Varick-street,	1-8th.
Dover-street,	Pearl-street,	Pell-street,	1-24th.
Downing-street,	Bleecker-street,	Twelfth-street,	1-8th.
Doyers-street,	Bowery,	North River,	9-16ths.
Dry Dock,	Tenth-street,	Fulton-street,	1-16th.
Duane-street,	Rose-street,	Rivington-street,	1-4th.
Dutch-street,	John-street,	Grand-street,	3-4ths.
East-street,	Water-street,		
East Broadway,	Chatham-street,		
East Clinton Place,	Rear Clinton-street,		
East Place,	Third-street,		
East Eleventh-st.	Fourth Avenue,	East River,	15-16ths.
East Twelfth-st.	Greenwich Avenue,	Dry Dock,	1 3-4ths.
East Thirteenth-st.	5th Avenue,	East River,	1 1-4th.
East Fourteenth-st.	5th Avenue,	East River,	1 1-4th.
East Fifteenth-st.	5th Avenue,	East River,	1 1-4th.
East Sixteenth-st.	5th Avenue,	East River,	1 1-8th.
East Seventeenth-st.	5th Avenue,	East River,	1 1-12th.
East Eighteenth-st.	5th Avenue,	East River,	1 1-16th.
East Nineteenth-st.	5th Avenue,	East River,	1.
East Twentieth-st.	5th Avenue,	East River,	15-16ths.
East 21st-street,	5th Avenue,	East River,	15-16ths.
East 22d-street,	5th Avenue,	East River,	7-8ths.
East 23d-street,	5th Avenue,	East River,	13-16ths.
East 24th-street,	Madison Square,	East River,	11-16ths.

STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

Name.	Beginning.	End.	Length in Miles.
East 25th-street,	Madison Square,	East River,	11-16ths.
East 26th-street,	5th Avenue,	East River,	13-16ths.
East 27th-street,	5th Avenue,	East River,	13-16ths.
East 28th-street,	5th Avenue,	East River,	3-4ths.
East 29th-street,	5th Avenue,	East River,	3-4ths.
East 30th-street,	5th Avenue,	East River,	3-4ths.
East 31st-street,	5th Avenue,	East River,	13-16ths.
East 32d-street,	5th Avenue,	East River,	3-4ths.
East 33d-street,	5th Avenue,	East River,	13-16ths.
East Tomkins' Pl. in	East Eleventh-street,	157 to 175,	
Eighth-street,	Sixth Avenue,	East River,	1 1-half.
Eighth Avenue,	Ahington Square,	Harlem River,	7.
Eldridge-street,	Division-street,	Houston-street.	5-8ths.
Eleventh Avenue,	Gansevoort-street,	Harlem River,	7.
Elizabeth-street,	Bayard-street, to	Bleeker-street,	3-4ths.
Elm-street,	Reade-street,	Spring-street,	13-16ths
Essex-street,	Division-street,	Honston-street,	9-16ths.
Essex Market Place,	Rear Essex Market,	Broadway,	3-16ths
Exchange Place,	Hanover-terrace,	Trinity Place,	1-16th.
Exchange Alley,	Broadway,		
Extra-street,	Rear of 10 First-street,		
Factory-street,	Waverly Place,	Bank-street,	1-4th.
Ferry-street,	Gold-street,	Pearl-street,	1-8th
Ferry Place, in	Jackson-street,	Water to South-st.	
First-street,	Bowery, to	Avenue A,	3-8ths.
First Avenue,	Houston-street,	Harlem River,	6.
Fifth Avenue,	Washington Square,	Harlem River,	6 1-half.
Fletcher-street,	Pearl-street,	East River,	1-8th.
Forsyth-street,	Division-street,	Houston street,	5-8ths.
Fourth-street,	Thirteenth-street,	East River,	2 1-4th.
Fourth Avenue,	Bowery,	Harlem River,	5 3-4ths.
Frankfort-street,	Nassau street,	Pearl-street,	1-4th.
Franklin-street,	Orange-street,	North River,	3-4ths.
Franklin Square,	Cherry-street,	Pearl-street,	1-24th.
Front-street,	White Hall,	East River,	2 1-16th.
Fulton-street,	South-street,	North River,	3-4ths.
Gansevoort-street,	West Thirteenth-street,	North River,	5-16ths.
Gay-street,	Waverly Place,	Christopher-street,	1-16th.
Glover Place, in	Thompson-street,	106 to 118,	
Goerck-street,	Grand-street,	East River,	5-16ths.
Gold-street,	Maiden Lane,	Frankfort-street,	1-4th.
Gouverneur Slip,	Water-street,	East River,	
Gouverneur Lane,	South-street,	Water-street,	1-16th.
Gouverneur-street,	Division-street,	Water-street,	1-4th.
Gramercy Place,	between East 20th and E. 21st-sts.		
Grand-street,	Varick-street,	East River,	1 3-4ths.
Great Jones-street,	Broadway,	Bowery,	3-16ths.
Green-street,	Canal-street,	Eighth-street,	7-8ths.
Greenwich-street,	Battery Place,	Gansevoort-street,	2 1-half.
Greenwich Avenue,	Sixth Avenue,	Eighth Avenue,	7-16ths.

STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

5

Name.	Beginning.	End.	Length in Miles.
Grove-street,	Hudson-street,	Waverly Place,	5-16ths.
Hague-street,	Pearl-street,	Cliff-street,	
Hall Place,	Rear of Tompkins Place,		
Hamersley-street,	Houston-street,	North River,	3-8ths.
Hamersley Place, in	Hamersley-street,		
Hamilton-street,	Catharine-street,	Monroe-street,	1-8th.
Hammond-street,	Greenwich Avenue,	North River,	1-6th.
Hancock-street,	Houston-street,	Bleecker-street,	1-16th.
Hanover-street,	Wall-street,	Pearl-street,	1-16th.
Hanover Square, on	Pearl-street,		
Harrison-street,	Hudson-street,	North River,	1-6th.
Henry-street,	Oliver-street,	Grand-street,	7-8ths.
Hermann Place, in	Fourth-street,		
Hester-street,	Clinton-street,	Centre-street,	11-16ths.
Hoboken-street,	Washington-street,	North River,	1-16th.
Horatio-street,	Greenwich Avenue,	North River,	3-8ths.
Houston-street,	East River,	Hamersley-street,	1 5-8ths.
Howard-street,	Centre-street,	Mercer-street,	3-16ths.
Hubert-street,	Hudson-street,	North River,	3-16ths.
Hudson-street,	Chambers-street,	Ninth Avenue,	1 3-4ths.
Hudson Place, in	West 34th-street,	9th to 10th Avenues,	
Irving Place, from	77 East 14th-street, to	East 20th-street,	
Jackson-street,	Henry-street,	East River,	1-4th.
Jackson Place,	Rear of Downing-street,		
Jackson Square,	Walnut-street, to	Water-street,	
Jacob-street,	Ferry-street,	Frankfort-street,	1-16th.
James-street,	Chatham-street,	James Slip,	1-4th.
James Slip,	Cherry-street,	East River,	1-8th.
Jane-street,	Greenwich Avenue,	North River,	3-8ths.
Jay-street,	Hudson-street,	North River,	1-4th.
Jauncey Court, in	Wall-street,		
Jefferson-street,	Division-street,	East River,	5-16ths.
Jerscy-street,	Crosby-street,	Mulbery-street,	1-16th.
John-street,	Broadway,	Pearl-street,	5-16ths.
Jones-street,	Fourth-street,	Bleecker-street,	1-16th.
Jones Court,	Rear 62 Wall-street,		
Jones Lane,	Front-street,	East River,	1-16th.
King-street,	McDougal-street,	North River,	1-half.
Knapps Place,	Rear 412 10th-street,		
Lafayette Place,	Great Jones-street,	Eighth-street,	1-4th.
Laight-street,	Canal-street,	North River,	5-16ths.
Lamartine Place, in	29th-street, 8th to	9th Avenues,	
Laurens-street,	Canal-street,	Amity-street,	5-8ths.
Leander Place,	Rear 147 Seventh-street,		
Lenox Place,	West 22d-street,	191 to 235,	
Leonard-street,	Hudson-street,	Orange-street,	1-half.
Leroy-street,	Bleecker-street,	North River,	3-8ths.
Leroy Place, in	Bleecker-street,	88 to 104,	
Lewis-street,	Grand-street,	Tenth-street,	13-16ths.
Lexington Avenue,	21st-street,	42d-street,	1 1-16th.

STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

Name.	Beginning.	End.	Length in Miles.
Liberty-street,	Maiden Lane,	North River,	7-16ths.
Liberty Court,	4 and 6 Liberty Place,		
Liberty Place,	Liberty-street to	Maiden Lane,	3-16ths.
Lispenard-street,	West Broadway,	Broadway,	
Little Water-street,	Cross-street,	Anthony-street,	
Livingston Place,	Between E. 16th & E. 17th-sts.	and 1st & 2d Avenue,	
London Terrace, in	West 23d-street.	212 to 262,	
Ludlow-street,	Division-street,	Houston-street,	9-16ths.
Ludlow Place, in	Houston-street,	700 to 720,	
McDougal-street,	Spring-street,	Eighth-street,	5-8ths.
Madison-street,	Pearl-street,	Grand-street,	1-18th.
Madison Avenue,	East 23d-street,	42d-street,	1.
Madison Court,	Rear of 219 Madison-street,		
Maiden Lane,	Broadway,	East River,	1-half.
Mangin-street,	Grand-street,	East River,	9-16ths.
Manhattan-street,	Houston-street,	Third-street,	1-24th.
Manhattan Place,	Elm-street,	Reade-street,	1-16th.
Marion-street,	Broome-street,	South-street,	1-8th.
Market-street,	Division-street,	Cherry-street,	3-8ths.
Mechanics' Alley,	Monroe-street,	Broad-street,	1-16th.
Marketfield-street,	Whitehall-street,		
Mechanic Place,	Rear of 28 Avenue A,	Eighth-street,	15-16ths.
Mechanic Place,	Rear of 359 Rivington-street,		
Mercer-street,	Canal-street,	Eighth & Ninth Avs.	
Milligan Place,	Rear of 139, 6th Avenue,	Minetta Lane,	1-18th.
Millward Place,	West 31st-street, between	6th Avenue,	1-12th.
Minetta Place,	Bleecker-street,	Grand-street,	1.
Minetta Lane,	McDougal-street,	Monroe-street,	
Monroe-street,	Catharine-street,	East River,	3-8ths.
Monroe Place,	201 to 229	East River,	1-8th.
Montgomery-street,	Division-street,	North River,	1-8th.
Moore-street,	Pearl-street,	North River,	1-half.
Morris-street,	Broadway,	Bleecker-street,	7-8ths.
Morton-street,	Bleecker-street,	Bleecker-street,	7-8ths.
Mott-street,	Chatham-street,	North River,	3-8ths.
Mulberry-street,	Chatham-street,	Chatham-street,	3-8ths.
Murray-street,	Broadway,	Beaver-street,	1-24th.
Nassau-street,	Wall-street,	East River,	1-1 half.
New-street,	Wall-street,	Harlem River,	7.
Ninth-street,	Sixth Avenue,	Houston-street,	1-half.
Ninth Avenue,	Gansevoort-street,	North River,	3-8ths.
Norfolk-street,	Division-street.	Chatham-street,	1-4th.
North More-street,	West Broadway,		
North William-st.	Frankfort-street,	Catharine-street,	1-4th.
Nyack Place,	Rear of 31 Bethune-street,	East River,	1-8th.
Oak-street,	Pearl-street,	East River,	5-16ths.
Old Slip,	Pearl-street,	Grand-street,	1-half.
Oliver-street,	Chatham-street,	Houston-street,	5-8ths.
Orange-street,	Chatham-street,		
Orchard-street,	Division-street,		

STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

7

Name.	Beginning.	End.	Length in Miles.
Park Place,	Broadway,	Church-street,	1-12th.
Park Row,	Ann-street,	Spruce-street,	1-8th.
Pearl-street,	State-street,	Broadway,	1 5-8ths.
Peck Slip,	Pearl-street,	South-street,	1-8th.
Pelham-street,	Monroe-street,	Cherry-street,	1-16th.
Pell-street,	Bowery,	Mott-street,	1-16th.
Perry-street,	Greenwich Avenue,	North River,	1-half.
Pike-street,	Division-street,	East River,	3-8ths.
Pine-street,	Broadway,	East River,	3-8ths.
Pitt-street,	Division-street,	Houston-street,	3-8ths.
Platt-street,	Pearl-street,	William-street,	1-8th.
Prince-street,	Bowery,	McDougal-street,	9-16ths.
Randall Place, in	9th-street,		
Reade-street,	Centre-street,	North River,	9-16ths.
Rector-street,	Broadway,	North River,	3-16ths.
Renwick-street,	Canal-street,	Spring-street,	1-8th.
Ridge-street,	Division-street,	Houston-street,	5-16ths.
Rivington-street,	Bowery,	East River,	1.
Rivington Place, in	Rivington-street,		
Robinson-street,	College Place,	North River,	1-8th.
Rosevelt-street,	Chatham-street,	East River,	5-16ths.
Rose-street,	Frankfort-street,	Pearl-street,	3-16ths.
Rutgers-street,	Division-street,	East River,	5-16ths.
Rutgers Place, in	Monroe-street,	Jefferson to Clinton st.	
Russell Place, in	Greenwich Avenue,		
Rutherford Place,	between 16th and 17th-streets, and	2d and 3d Avenues,	
Ryder's Alley,	Fulton-street,	Gold-street,	1-24th.
Scammel-street,	East Broadway,	Water-street,	1-4th.
Scott's Alley,	Franklin-street.	Walker-street,	1-6th.
Second-street,	Bowery,	Avenue D,	13-16ths
Second Avenue,	Houston-street,	Harlem River,	6 1-4th.
Seventh-street,	Fourth Avenue,	East River,	1.
Seventh Avenue,	Greenwich Avenue,	Harlem River,	6 3-4ths.
Sheriff-street,	Grand-street,	Second-street,	3-8ths.
Sixth-street,	Bowery,	East River,	1.
Sixth Avenue,	Carmine-street,	Harlem River,	7.
South-street,	Whitehall-street,	East River,	2.
South William-st.	William-street,	Broad-street,	1-6th.
Springle's Place, in	15th-street,		
Spring-street,	Bowery,	North River,	1.
Spruce-street,	Nassau-street,	Gold-street,	1-6th.
Stanton-street,	Bowery,	East River,	1.
Stanton Place, in	Stanton-street,		
Staple-street,	Duane-street,	Harrison-street,	1-12th.
State-street,	Whitehall-street,	Broadway,	1-6th.
St. Clement's Place,	in McDougal-street,		
St. John's Lane,	Beach-street,	Laight-street,	1-12th.
St. Mark's Place, in	Eighth-street,		
St. Peter's Place, in	Church-street,	William-street,	1-8th.
Stone-street,	Whitehall-street,		

STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

Name.	Beginning.	End.	Length in Miles.
Stuyvesant-street,	3d Avenue,	2d Avenue,	1-8th.
Suffolk-street,	Division-street.	Houston-street.	1-half.
Sullivan-street,	Canal-street,	Amity-street,	5-8ths.
Temple-street,	Liberty-street,	Thames-street,	
Tenth-street,	6th Avenue,	East River,	1 1-half.
Tenth Avenue,	West-street,	Harlem River,	10 1-half.
Thames-street,	Broadway,	Greenwich-street,	1-16th.
Theatre Alley,	Ann-street,	Beekman-street,	1-16th.
Third-street,	Bowery,	East River,	1 1-16th.
Third Avenue,	Bowery,	Harlem River,	6.
Thomas-street,	Church-street,	Hudson-street,	1-8th.
Thompson-street,	Canal-street,	Fourth-street,	11-16ths.
Tinpot Alley,	Greenwich-street,	Trinity Place,	1-16th.
Tompkins'-street,	Grand-street,	East River,	3-8ths.
Tompkins' Place, in	Tenth-street,		
Trinity Place,	Liberty-street,	Tinpot Alley,	
Troy-street,	Greenwich Avenue,	North River,	3-8ths.
Union Court,	Rear of University Place,		
Union Place,	Fourteenth-street,	Seventeenth-street,	
University Place,	Fourth-street,	Tenth-street,	1-half.
Vandam-street,	McDougal-street,	Greenwich-street,	1-4th.
Vandewater-street,	Frankfort-street,	Pearl-street,	1-8th.
Varick-street,	Franklin-street,	Carmine-street,	11-16ths.
Varick Place, in	Sullivan-street,		
Vesey-street,	Broadway,	North River,	5-16ths.
Vestry-street,	Canal-street,	North River,	1-4th.
Walker-street,	West Broadway,	Division-street,	7-8ths.
Wall-street,	Broadway,	East River,	3-8ths.
Walnut-street,	Henry-street,	East River,	1-4th.
Warren-street,	Broadway,	North River,	3-8ths.
Warren Place, in	Charles-street,		
Washington-street,	Battery Place,	Gransevoort-street,	2 7-16ths.
Washington Place,	Broadway,	Wooster-street,	1-8th.
Washington Sq. in	Waverly Place,		
Water-street,	Whitehall-street,	East River,	2.
Watts'-street,	Sullivan-street,	North River,	3-8ths.
Waverly Place,	Broadway,	Christopher-street,	1-half.
Weehawken-street,	Amos-street,	Christopher-street,	1-16th.
Wesley Place, in	Mulberry-street,		
West-street,	Battery Place,	Tenth Avenue,	2 1-half.
West Broadway,	Chambers-street,	Canal-street,	1-half.
W. Broadway Place,	in Laurens-street, 2 to 28,		
West Court-street,	Rear of West 23d-street,	Greenwich Avenue,	5-8ths.
West Eleventh-street,	Broadway,	North River,	1-8th.
West Twelfth-street,	Gransevoort-street,	North River,	1.
West Thirteenth-st.	5th Avenue,	North River,	1.
West Fourteenth-st.	5th Avenue,	North River,	1.
West Fifteenth-st.	5th Avenue,	North River,	1 1-16th.
West Sixteenth-st.	5th Avenue,	North River,	1 1-16th.
West Seventeenth-st.	5th Avenue,		

Name.	Beginning.	End.	Length in Miles.
West Eighteenth-st.	5th Avenue,	North River,	1 1-12th.
West Nineteenth-st.	5th Avenue,	North River,	1 1-8th.
West Twentieth-st.	5th Avenue,	North River,	1 1-8th.
West 21st-street,	5th Avenue,	North River,	1 1-8th.
West 22d-street,	5th Avenue,	North River,	1 1-6th.
West 23d-street,	5th Avenue,	North River,	1 1-6th.
West 24th-street,	5th Avenue,	North River,	1 1-6th.
West 25th-street,	5th Avenue,	North River,	1 1-4th.
West 26th-street,	5th Avenue,	North River,	1.
West 27th-street,	5th Avenue,	North River,	1.
West 28th-street,	5th Avenue,	North River,	1.
West 29th-street,	5th Avenue,	North River,	1 1-16th.
West 30th-street,	5th Avenue,	North River,	1 1-16th.
West 31st-street,	5th Avenue,	North River,	1 1-16th.
West 32d-street,	5th Avenue,	North River,	1 1-16th.
West 33d-street,	5th Avenue,	North River,	1 1-16th.
W. Washington Place,	in Barrow-street,	Orange-street,	3-8ths.
White-street,	West Broadway,	East River,	3-8ths.
Whitehall-street	Broadway,	Houston-street,	3-8ths.
Willet-street,	Grand-street,	Pearl-street,	15-16ths.
William-street,	Stone-street,	University Place,	3-4ths.
Wooster-street,	Canal-street,	West Broadway,	1-16th.
York-street,	St. John's Lane,		

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THE NEXT EDITION.

Those of our subscribers who did not succeed in procuring their EMBELLISHMENTS in time for the first edition of this work, are informed that another and still larger edition is now in press, and a few days will be allowed them to prepare their advertising cards, which, as soon as completed, should be sent immediately to the Publication Office, 307 Broadway.

Each successive edition, during the Fair, will afford opportunity for the insertion of additional advertisements, on the same terms as those already received, viz. \$10 for each full page, \$3 for each line in the ALPHABETICAL CATALOGUE, and \$1 per line in the body of the work, with index references at the end of the volume.

It is hardly necessary to state that the interest of all parties, publishers, advertisers and purchasers, will be better cultivated by *pictorial pages* of elegant workmanship than by common letter-press notices. These more elegant *illuminations* will become not only more numerous, but more beautiful as the work progresses in new editions of the present season, and in new volumes from year to year. Many individuals in the higher departments of art and commerce, are preparing for future issues of the Pictorial Directory much more attractive illustrations than any contained in the first edition of 1853.

The Editor has matured a plan of embellishing the future volumes, and even the subsequent issues of the present volume, which will enable all advertisers to connect their notices with beautiful designs capable of conveying them, like carrier pigeons, to the farthest hamlets of the land.

All individuals having either *business* or *merchandise* deserving extensive notoriety, and capable of bearing, without disgrace, the mid-day blazonry of the NEW PICTORIAL, are requested to consult the Editor on this point, at 307 Broadway.

EDITOR.

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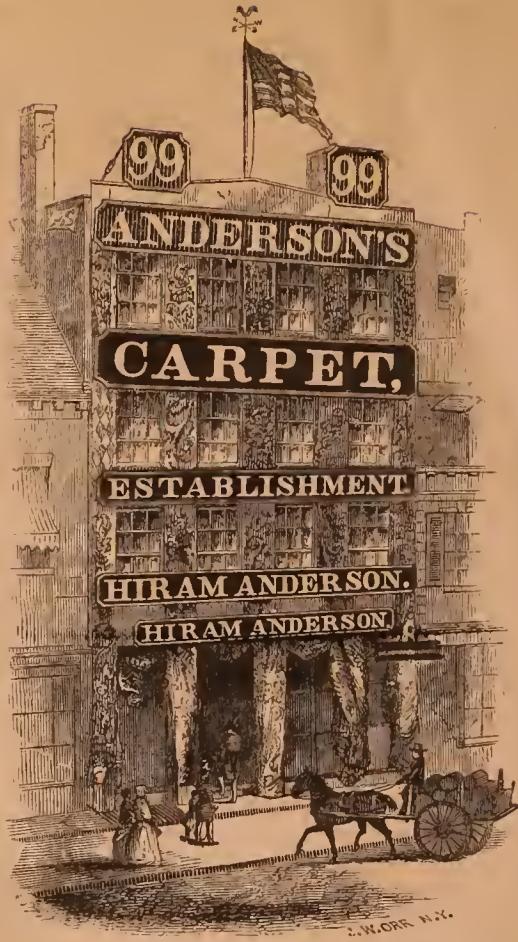
The last cabinet piece produced by Mr. Wheeler, in anticipation of the New-York Industrial Exhibition, contains a head of Christ, in mezzo-tinto style, executed wholly with the pen and ink, and unsurpassed by any thing of the kind; also the Lord's Prayer, in ornamental letters; a chapter from one of the Gospels, and the Lord's Prayer plainly written *four* times in the size of a six and a quarter cent silver coin.

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